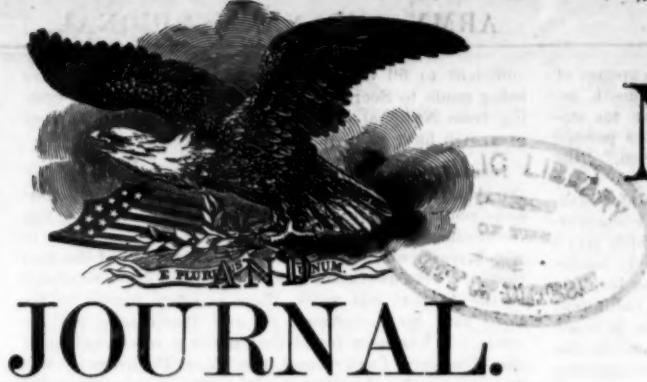


1895.

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIII - NUMBER 30.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1648.

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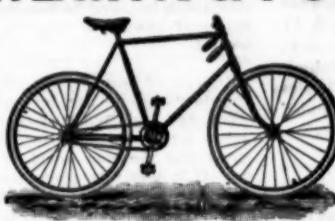
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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The New York "Sun" amuses itself at the expense of the new heads of the Street Cleaning Department because, as it reports, they have made requisition for stationery having their names and military titles printed upon it. "Henceforth," according to the "Sun," "the military as well as civic titles of the bureau are to be used officially: Col. Waring, Capt. Gibson, Maj. Cushing, and Corp. Moore." It says: "The popular imagination, fired with the sheen of military titles, which recall daring deeds of prowess and courage on bloody battle-fields at close quarters, in forced marches, in the bivouac, at the reveille, or in the fiery charge, will be indifferent to such low questions as the number of trips to be made by each cart, the final disposition of the material, the use of scows, or the uncorrected pay rolls of promiscuous snow shovellers."

Secretary Lamont has resurrected the cap and blouse questions, and this time he hopes the resurrection will be of avail. He designated Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, Quartermaster Department; Maj. John B. Babcock, A. G.; Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, I. G.; Capt. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Infantry, and Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, as a board to consider these important questions. For several days the board took up the several types of caps submitted, and finally narrowed the competition down to three styles, the Allien cap, the Horstmann cap and the Regular Army cap. It is understood that it finally decided that the Allien cap was best adapted for service use, and recommended its adoption in its report. The Allien cap is distinguished for its high crown, and has a number of advantages which the style of cap now in service does not possess. Its front bears the coat of arms of the United States. After disposing of the cap question, the board considered the blouses submitted to its attention. Its recommendation calls for a blouse something like the one now in use in the Navy. There is a great reduction in regular style of cap now in service does not possess. the amount of braid, and in this it differs greatly from the blouse in service. The style recommended has no braid on the sleeves, and only has one piece of braid extending from the collar down each side of the cloth. On the collar of the blouse the insignia of the corps to which the wearer belongs is placed.

Secretary Lamont now has the report under consideration. Whether he will adopt the recommendations of the board or whether he will file them away with a mass of literature on the same subject is a question yet to be determined. The move he has taken, however, seems to be in the direction of final action. It is to be hoped that this will be the case.

No one would have expected of the excellent Brooklyn "Eagle" so incendiary an article as that upon "Medieval Laws in the Army," which appeared in a recent number. Read the description of Army discipline at Chicago, which we copied from Charles King, and ask yourself how such discipline is to be maintained if the soldiers' contract of enlistment is to be treated like the obligation of a day laborer. The misconception of military necessities is so glaring that we have rubbed our eyes again and again to see if we read aright. Imagine a man who ever conceived of an army outside of a populists' meeting writing this:

"The punishment of deserters seems to be especially severe, considering how little the country loses by their desertion. An unwilling soldier is not apt to be a very good one, especially if a time comes when his services are actually needed, and it is really for the good of the service that some of the deserters go. It would be better if they went sooner. Their larcenies consist in the uniform, or part of the uniform, that they wear. Their contract in peace times is no more sacred than the contracts that are made every day in the year by actors, singers, clergymen, mechanics and laborers. This visitation of a severe sentence on a man who deserts from work that he does not like, and who is the only free citizen of this United States who is supposed to keep it after he finds that he does not like it, can hardly appear otherwise than ridiculous in time of peace. In war time it is a different matter."

Perhaps the "Eagle" will give us an exact definition of what is a time of peace and what a time of war. Was it peace or war when our soldiers were called out last summer to suppress mob violence all along the lines of our great railroads; when honest soldiers, guilty of no offense, except that of standing to their duty instead of accepting the "Eagle's" advice to desert, because they did not like the situation, were done to death by cowardly railroad wreckers; when officers and men were forced by their respect for military discipline to submit to such insults and outrages as those described by Charles King? Probably the brilliant editor of the "Eagle" was absent, attending a meeting of the Loyal Legion, when what we quote was written.

Secretary Lamont has decided, it is understood, to incorporate the change of methods in the Inspection Department of the Army in the new Army Regulations, and when they are promulgated the change will go into effect. The matter has been given close attention by the War Department and has been definitely settled. The Journal has already described the features of the proposed change. The Army Regulations are now in the hands of the Government Printer. Proof is being read at the War Department, and it is expected that the issue will shortly commence. The failure of Congress to make appropriation for the publication of not more than 1,000 copies of the Regulations is very annoying to the Department. This number will by no means be

sufficient to fill the demand. Already applications are being made to Secretary Lamont for copies, many coming from National Guardsmen. The applications, however, will have to be denied for the reason stated.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield now has before him a table of the length of service the different army commands have remained at the posts where they are now located. No decision has been reached by the authorities as to which regiments will be changed, but in view of the fact that that transportation fund is down to \$7,000, as stated in the Journal last week, there is every reason to believe that no movements of any importance will be made. It has been found that under a recent ruling of the Treasury Department the War Department will have to pay for the transportation of troops over bonded railroads. This will probably have the effect of preventing any transfers over these lines, and may defer movements until after July 1. In any event, the whole matter will be settled upon before the departure of the Lieutenant General on his inspection trip.

The first official step toward informing the Army of the passage by the last Congress of an income tax law was taken by the Pay Department during the past week in sending copies of the Treasury regulations for the enforcement of this law to paymasters for distribution to officers affected. These regulations will advise officers having incomes of \$4,000 and over that returns to collectors must be made before April 15 next on their incomes of 1894. The tax for the year 1895 will be deducted by Paymasters from their pay in the manner already described in the Journal. Regulations for collecting the latter tax have not yet been definitely decided upon. Secretary Lamont is waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court as to the Constitutionality of the tax before promulgating any regulations, as it would be very embarrassing to take action and then have such action abrogated by an adverse decision of the highest tribunal in the land. The decision is expected to be rendered within the next few weeks.

The diplomatic questions now engrossing the attention of the Administration have deferred consideration of military appointments by the President during the past week. Secretary Lamont is still looking into the subject. Without doubt he has a general idea of whom to appoint, and that he will lay the names of those selected before the President at a convenient opportunity. Lieut. Gen. Schofield was at the White House on Monday last, and this gave rise to the report that he called upon the President to personally urge the appointment of Col. Z. L. Bliss, 24th Infantry, as Brigadier General. Gen. Schofield declined to discuss the subject of his visit to the Executive Mansion.

Paymr. Gen. William Smith will be placed on the retired list by operation of law on Tuesday next. The vacancy he will create in the grade of Paymaster General is much sought after, and as the day for his retirement approaches the friends of the several candidates urge their candidacy with increased vigor. There are already some half a dozen candidates—named by the Journal last week—and the list is increasing. The President has a number of good men to pick from. Whom will the lightning strike? is the question of the hour.

We have been asked whether there is any truth in the report that Secretary Lamont has recommended certain officers of our Army to China for the reorganization of her Army. The story is without foundation. Such action would be a violation of the neutrality laws, and could not, therefore, be allowed.

A celebrated surgeon noted almost as much for his extreme absence of mind as for his professional skill, was called upon to perform an operation in a very hopeless case—one of kill or cure. The patient died under his hands. Next morning, while going his rounds at the hospital, he said to the head nurse, "What about the patient whom I operated upon yesterday?" "Well," replied the attendant, rather mystified, "he's still dead, sir!"

The question of supplying officers of the Army with another designation of rank is under advisement at the War Department. This will be in the shape of a metallic eagle to be worn on the front of the cap. War Department officials generally are in favor of the decoration. It has been pointed out by Army officers that in European countries officers wear on their hats the colors of their sovereign, and they think it would be beneficial to the Army in the United States if the eagle were to be adopted for the use described.

Rumors of war between Mexico and Guatemala over a boundary dispute are revived just now with considerable force, and it is reported that when the Mexican Congress meets actual hostilities will be declared. From a military standpoint the war would be of comparatively little interest. If it does take place, however, it is the expectation at the War Department that Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, military attachee of the U. S. Legation at the city of Mexico, will ask permission of the Department and of the Mexican authorities to accompany the Mexican troops. He will in this event make reports of operations to the Department. It is understood that the Alert has been ordered to cruise along the Guatemalan and Mexican coasts. Specific instructions have been cabled to Comdr. Ide not to touch at Guatemalan ports.

The ram Katahdin sailed on Wednesday last from Boston for Bath, Me. While at Boston her centre of gravity was obtained and found to be near the point originally estimated. Naval Constructor David W. Taylor attended the test. The Navy Department is now formulating the regulations for the vessel's preliminary trial trip, and it will occur probably next month.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR WOOD IN NAVY VESSELS.

The movement looking to the elimination of wood-work from men-of-war is not confined to the United States. Reports which have just reached the Navy Department from naval attaches of this country abroad show that almost every seagoing power in the world is considering this question. None has been successful, however, in obtaining a suitable substitute, and experiments are still in progress in the hope of finding a material which has all the properties wood possesses for making life on shipboard healthy and comfortable. The Board appointed by Secretary Herbert to inquire into this matter expect to finish up its work during the latter part of the present week, and make its final report to the Secretary. Comdr. Bradford, the president of the board, and its members, have been busily engaged in considering a number of materials which have been brought to their attention with a view to placing them on board the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Brooklyn, now under construction. According to the naval attaches' reports, Argentina is still satisfied with wood, having found no satisfactory substitute for it. The upper decks and fittings of the Independencia and the Libertad are of teak, and the wood linings in the cabins are as light as possible, and placed only where absolutely necessary. Austria has been experimenting with pasteboard, using it for ceilings. A stratum of air separates the pasteboard from the deck. Sheet iron is used wherever possible. The furniture is of wood, and on the walls of the apartments of the officers and men cork paint is used. It is the belief of the Austrians that cork paint absorbs moisture, and in this has the property of wood. Great Britain has been looking into the matter very thoroughly. Some of her vessels were fitted with millboard, but the material could not stand salt water, and its use had to be discontinued. It is claimed by a number of officers of the British Navy that all-wood decks must go, and that a substitute be found for them to prevent splinters in case the vessel should be struck by a shell. Papier mache was experimented with, but like millboard salt water had an injurious effect upon it. Cork paint has been found to give satisfactory results on the ceilings of the British men-of-war. Equally good results have followed the use of canvas for covering cabin bulkheads. Calico has also been found to be useful, and it will be given a thorough trial by the British Navy. An objection to corrugated iron for bulkheads is its tendency to shake. Thin steel bulkheads, covered with wood, have been placed in English battleships, and they seem to afford satisfaction. Linoleum is the material which, according to the reports concerning France's experiments, have given the most satisfaction there. In nearly all the ships of recent construction in the French Navy this material has been in great demand for ceiling in quarters as a substitute for wood planking. The decks below the water line are also covered with a sort of linoleum, and in some cases the armor deck is covered with it.

The French are alive to the necessity of finding a substitute for wood, and they say that the effect of linoleum is excellent. It promotes health and is conducive to comfort. Its great objection, however, is that it is very combustible.

The German authorities have recently appointed a board to consider the same question. Extensive experiments were made with iron furniture, but it did not give results satisfactory to the naval men, and wood had to be replaced. Some experiments are being made with inflammable stuff, but so far nothing of any importance has resulted. It has up to the present time been determined to use linoleum to cover the decks, which have heretofore been covered with wood. The board appointed by Secretary Herbert is now considering these reports, in conjunction with the results obtained from experiments it has been making recently. The Bureau of Construction and Repair is very much in favor of a change in the material to be used on board ship, and is ready to carry out any plans which the Secretary may decide upon when the board has submitted its report.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, has been informed that the engines for the two torpedo boats, forming a part of the complement of boats for the second-class battleship Texas, under construction at Norfolk, have been completed. The hulls of these little craft are also in a well advanced stage, and one of them will be in good condition to be shipped to Atlanta to be exhibited as a part of the naval exhibit at the exposition to take place there during the coming summer. The function of these boats is to operate from the battleship as a base. Similar boats are under construction at the New York Navy Yard for the second-class battleship Maine. The engines of the Texas' boats are of the single vertical quadruple expansion type, working at a pressure each of 250 pounds. Their indicated horse-power is placed at 255 each, and this is expected to give a speed of 17 knots. The machinery and hull are kept as light as possible. The weight of each of the Texas' boats is 10,992 pounds. The machinery alone weighs 9,900 pounds. The Maine's torpedo boats are larger than those of the Texas, being 13,785 pounds in weight. The machinery is also heavier, it amounting to 11,900 pounds. The estimated speed for the boats of the Maine is greater, however, it being 18 knots. The two boats for the Maine will each be fitted with a bow tube for the discharge of an 18-inch Whitehead torpedo, and the two boats of the Texas being smaller, will each be fitted with a deck training tube for a torpedo of the same type and size.

A cable from Cadiz, on March 13, said it is feared the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, which left Tangier March 10, in bad weather, for Cadiz, has founder. She was on March 13 three days overdue, and dispatches from Gibraltar say that pieces of a boat and several semaphore flags belonging to the cruiser came ashore at Ceuta and Tarifa on March 13. The cruiser Alfonso de Llano has left Algeciras to search for the missing vessel. The Reina Regente was the finest vessel of her class in the Spanish Navy. She was a deck-protected cruiser, built at Clydebank, England, and launched in 1887. Her hull was of steel, and her displacement 4,800 tons; length 320 feet, breadth 50 feet 7 inches and draught 20 feet. She had a record of over 20 knots per hour, and her engines were of 12,000 horse-power, while her coal capacity was 1,200 tons.

To the Editor of the Herald:

It amuses me to read all the rubbish published lately regarding the Alliance affair. Well, "What are you going to do about it?"

Demand reparation? Suppose we refuse?

Does the United States expect to intimidate Spain with a lot of mudsows built of rotten armor plates and whitewashed in order to make them look pretty at a naval review?

If poor "Uncle Sam" is in need of a few thousand dollars for his very empty Treasury, Spain may help him, but he certainly cannot bully us.

There is still enough fighting blood left in the old Castilian Lion to teach the Yankees a lesson should they get too insolent.

VICTORIUS VALERINO.  
No. 420 President St., Brooklyn, March 14, 1895.

March 23, 1895.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Lee Arms Company, through its English representative, is engaged in pushing infringement suits against two large gun manufacturers of Belgium and Germany, and, if sustained in its claims, it is possible that action may be taken against half a dozen European powers for the recovery of royalties amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. The offenders are the manufacturers of the Manlicher and the Mauser guns. The cases are for royalties of \$2.25 on each gun, and amount to over \$1,000,000 in each instance. The action against Mauser will come up for trial in June at Brussels. That against the Manlicher has thus far been decided against the Lee Company.

Lieut. Mason, in charge of the Proving Grounds at Indian Head, has made a report on Leonard powder, in which he states that the explosive has not the requisite keeping qualities for service use. The report states that on Feb. 1, after the powder had been kept for a short time, a little liquid was discovered oozing out of the sticks, and on March 8 a gill of liquid, with an acid reaction, was found in the compartment in which the powder was stored. There were 200 pounds of the powder at the proving grounds, and Lieut. Mason asked permission to destroy it on the ground that it was not safe to handle. The failure of this powder to keep, confirms the belief of ordnance officers that powders of a nitro character cannot be successfully employed in the Navy. With the Leonard powder a velocity of nearly 2,800 feet per second, with a pressure of less than 15 tons, was obtained, but these excellent features do not make up, ordnance officers say, for its failure to keep. What is required on shipboard is a powder that can be kept a long time without decomposition, and the Ordnance Bureau believes that it has found it in the Navy's smokeless powder. As has been stated in the Journal, this powder has gun cotton as its base. Capt. Sampson has given orders to the powder factory at Newport to begin the manufacture of the Navy smokeless powder for the small guns, and when he has completed the test of several samples of six-inch smokeless powders manufactured at the Newport station, now on its way to the Indian Head Proving Grounds, he will probably give orders for the manufacture of the explosive for the big weapons.

A number of interesting tests are slated to take place on Saturday next at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. In addition to testing for acceptance, a representative of a lot of fifty 13-inch common shell, furnished by the Wheeler-Sterling Company; several 6-inch shell, filled with a high explosive, manufactured by the Maxim Powder Company, will be fired to test the value of the explosive. The Hurst steel gun, which has so far failed to come up to what Ordnance Officers expected, will be fired again, perhaps for the last time in its present shape. This gun, since its failure to give the high velocities and low pressures anticipated, has undergone a number of changes, and its inventor, Dr. Hurst, now claims that it is in condition to give the results which he promised originally for it. Ordnance Officers, however, are still dubious. It is the intention of the Naval Ordnance Bureau to turn the gun into a 10-inch weapon in case it should fail to come up to expectations.

## WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE EAST.

"The rise of Japan to the first position among Asiatic powers," says the London "Spectator," "is not only the most amazing incident of the half century, but is the one which most directly affects the future of Great Britain. If the war ends in one probable way, namely, a subordinate alliance of China with Japan, we shall have in Asia a Mongolian empire of four hundred millions, guided by men who can create fleets as good as any in Europe, who can organize great armies under Prussian discipline, and who can pursue fixed purposes of ambition with patient concealment of them for twenty years—an empire which can attack Russia and France and Great Britain by land, its roads into Turkestan, Tonquin, British Burmah, and Bengal (via Sikkim or Nepal) being all open, all known, and all indefensible, without frightful expense and exhausting addition to the permanent garrisons.

"If, again, the war ends in another probable way, by payment of a great indemnity and a cession of Corea and Formosa, we shall have a great naval power on the eastern edge of Asia elated with victory, intent on adventure and conquest, and willing, or even perhaps anxious, to test its strength in naval engagements with some single first-class European power.

"And lastly, if the war ends in a drawn game, we shall have a most capable though disappointed Asiatic people able to live on low wages, devoting itself to manufactures and shipbuilding in a way which may in a very few years divert from Great Britain much of its carrying trade, now our largest source of profit, all our textile industry, and much of our trade in iron machinery and coal."

## NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

A naval officer at the Navy Department recalled, a day or two ago, an experience on board one of the ships of the Navy a number of years ago, when the commander of the vessel, now nearly up to the top grade, was a Captain. The ship was in port—a foreign port—and the wife of the Captain was a good deal on board while the vessel was in the harbor. The Captain was a man of great irritability of manner, but not ill-natured, and he was a strict man about the appearance of the vessel. He would not overlook the slightest violation of regulations on board, if he discovered it. One morning he entered his cabin to find a glass standing in one of the portholes. Out of patience to see this disorderly carelessness he flung the glass into the sea.

His wife came in soon, and at once asked what had become of the glass. The Captain told her, with unnecessary warmth of language and manner. Great was his mortification when he discovered that Mrs. Captain had put her diamond rings in the glass, and choosing what she considered the safest place in sight, she stood the glass in the porthole. There was no help for what had been done. Four or five hundred dollars' worth of diamonds, to say nothing of the value of the settings, had been flung into water 200 feet deep, and there was no chance of picking them up even if there had been a diver of great experience in the harbor. This officer does not like to have his name used when this story is printed. He has never thrown a glass overboard since without first looking into it to see if it contained diamonds.

The War Department has promulgated the decision that personal effects left behind by deserters will be retained for the period of six months. Upon expiration of that period they will be destroyed or sold, and the amount realized therefrom will be turned into the U. S. Treasury.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Court of Claims has allowed the claim of Lieut. William J. Barnette, U. S. N., for \$780.25.

John B. Frazier and John P. Chidwick were examined at the Navy Department last week for appointment as Chaplains in the Navy.

Naval Constructor William J. Baxter is making preparations for leaving the Atlantic coast for Mare Island, where he has been ordered to duty.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville delivered the final portion of his talk on the "Jeanette Expedition" at the Army and Navy Club on Monday night last.

Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cavalry, on leave, visited friends in New York and Brooklyn this week, his address being 403 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn.

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 23d Infantry, has returned to Fort Clark from his journey East with the remains of his wife's mother, Mrs. Davidson, who died recently.

Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., and Mrs. Poe visit New York next week for the purpose of attending the wedding of their son, Charles C. Poe, late of the U. S. N.

Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th Cavalry, at present on leave in New York, is likely to succeed to the Regimental Adjutancy on the relief of Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, whose four years' tour has almost expired.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, on duty in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, is a contributor of an interesting article on guns to the Naval Institute. The article has been favorably commented upon in all quarters.

Secretary Herbert has again extended the time for receiving additional propositions from bidders on the three torpedo boats; this time until March 23. Several bidders have taken advantage of his leniency.

Mr. Lewis Harvie Finney, private secretary to Secretary Herbert, delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday night in Washington on the "Glories of the Nile." A large and fashionable audience listened to his beautiful description of the waterway of Egypt.

S. O. H. Q., Marine Corps, direct that "hereafter the citizenship of all enlisted persons in the U. S. Marine Corps must be entered on the monthly muster rolls in a column to be added thereto on the left side of the column remarks; also the citizenship of those not under enlisted."

Orders were issued on Thursday last to Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Hessler, directing him to go to Honolulu to duty on board the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Passed Asst. Surg. Hessler was recently examined for retirement, but the board considered him able to perform his duties, and so informed the Department.

The report of the Board of Medical Officers convened some weeks ago to inquire into the sanity of Maj. Joseph W. Wham, Pay Department, has at last reached the War Department. From what information is obtainable, it looks as though retiring board will be appointed upon the officer named as a result of the findings of the board.

The President has signed the commissions of all the assistant naval constructors, and they have been forwarded to their owners. Naval Constructor G. W. Cappa has the distinction of holding three commissions signed by President Cleveland. Two of these were received on the same day, one as Assistant Naval Constructor and the other as Naval Constructor.

The members of the class of '89, U. S. N. A., will be glad to hear that the first class dinner was held on March 2 last. A permanent class organization was effected, in the hope that the event can be made annual. Those present were Messrs. Hobson, Kittelle, Hoff, Magruder, Marvell, Bradshaw, Phelps, Williams, Terhune, Harrison and Fermier.

It is understood that 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Artillery, who has been at Bogota, Colombia, for some time past in the employ of the Government there as instructor in military tactics and science, is en route to the United States. Having witnessed some of the operations in the revolution in that country, Lieut. Lemly will undoubtedly be able to give some interesting information to the nation.

Lient. Francis Henry Beach, 7th Cavalry, was married recently at Cincinnati to Miss Caroline Eustis, daughter of the late Mr. George Eustis. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the Hon. J. F. Baldwin, the Rev. Dudley Rhodes officiating. Miss Clara L. Baldwin was maid of honor and Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cavalry, of Fort Myer, best man. A reception and wedding dinner followed. The bride is a highly accomplished young lady, with unusual musical talent.

Lient. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Infantry, the officer who represents the United States in the campaign of the Japanese in China, has not yet been officially heard from by the War Department. His reports for some reason or other are still held up in the Japanese mails, and the efforts of the State Department to get them through are apparently without avail. A letter received some time ago by an official of the Department from Lieut. O'Brien announced that he had left for Wei-Hai-Wei, to be present at the bombardment of that fortification, and, in view of this fact, officials of the Department expect to obtain an interesting and voluminous report of the operations at this point.

The President has at last signed the commissions of a number of Navy officers, who were confirmed by the Senate just before the adjournment of Congress. Comdr. Punell F. Harrington, president of the Steel Board, is one of the fortunate officers to receive his sheepskin, and, as a result, he is being heartily congratulated by his friends. Among the other line officers who have received their commissions for the grade preceding their names are Lieut. Comdr. James R. Selfridge, John M. Hawley, Thomas H. Stevens; Lieuts. John E. Craven, James H. Hetherington, John J. Knapp, and A. C. Almy; and Lieuts. (junior grade) W. L. Howard, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Ellicott, Benjamin E. Thurston, Harry George and Frederick L. Chapin.

Unless the present plans of the Navy Department are changed the new cruiser Olympia will probably go to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia. The Department officials are anxious to have the Philadelphia return home. She is in need of extensive repairs to her engines; her bottom is very foul, and she is in need, according to Department reports, of a number of minor repairs. Orders were recently sent to Rear Admiral Beardslee directing him to have the port engine of the Philadelphia repaired. This is taken by some as an indication that it is the intention to retain this ship at Honolulu. On the other hand, it is stated that this work may be done in order to permit of the vessel coming home in good shape. In any event, the Department on Wednesday last telegraphed to the Mare Island Navy Yard asking if the repairs of the vessel would not be completed by March 30, as she was required for duty. It is said that the ship can be gotten ready by that time, and she will therefore probably sail on or about April 1.

Mail advices just received at the Navy Department show that Comdr. Folger, of the Yorktown, is in trouble. At the time the mail closed, an investigation was made into a transaction, in which he is said to be involved. The reports state that on Feb. 4 Comdr. Folger reported to Rear Admiral Carpenter that Asst. Paymr. E. B. Webster had been guilty of drunkenness. Preliminary to a court of inquiry, Rear Admiral Carpenter asked Mr. Webster for his side of the case. He reported, it is said, that Comdr. Folger took him into his cabin, and, in the presence of another officer, told him that if he would withdraw the charges of disobedience and disrespect against a certain coxswain of the Captain's gig he would let the matter drop. Mr. Webster refused. The Admiral was informed, and the investigation was being made when the mails left the Rear Admiral's flagship.

Some interesting changes are already slated to follow the retirement on May 9 of Commodore Edward E. Potter, at present stationed at Philadelphia, as the Governor of the Naval Home there. Unless the present arrangement is broken, he will be succeeded, it is said, by either Commodore Rush R. Wallace, who is on duty as Commandant of the Newport Naval Station, or Capt. John C. Watson, now on duty as a member of the Naval Retiring Board. Commodore Wallace has only been on duty at his present station since last August, but if he is offered the Naval Home at Philadelphia he will probably accept it. In case he should be relieved from duty at Newport, he will probably be succeeded by Capt. George C. Remey, on duty as Captain of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. The gossips have Capt. James H. Sands, Equipment Officer at the Boston Navy Yard, slated to succeed Capt. Remey.

St. Augustine items (from "Tatler") are: Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was well pleased with his inspection of St. Francis Barracks. All the army officers in St. Augustine called upon him and paid their respects. Among them were Col. Bainbridge, Capt. O'Hara, Lieuts Menoher and Birkhimer, Capt. Hobbs, Lieut. O'Hern, Surg. Caldwell, Maj. Handbury and Lieut. D'Armit, Engineer Corps; Maj. Charles W. Raymond, C. E.; Col. Livingston, Capt. Marcotte, Maj. Mallory, Col. Upham and Maj. MacConnell. Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, who left New York suffering from a severe attack of the grippe, and has been very ill, is gradually improving. Col. John M. Wilson, Engineer Corps, spent several days in the city the guest of the Alcazar. He is a splendid specimen of American soldierly, genial and agreeable withal. Mrs. J. G. Holland entertained in a most delightful fashion last Saturday, bidding her guests to meet Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff, who spent three years in the city, the Captain commanding a company in the 5th Infantry. Mrs. Woodruff is a relative of Mrs. Holland, and while here both were very popular, every one appreciating the opportunity to exchange friendly greetings with them. Col. and Mrs. Mills, of West Point, who had just returned from a trip to Cuba and the South, were the centre of a merry throng of old and new friends. Their greeting mingled with regrets that the visit was to be so short.

## THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister at Madrid, on Friday, March 15, presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a demand from the Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain on account of the Allianca affair. Mr. Taylor's action was based on the following dispatch from Mr. Gresham, dated Wednesday, March 14.

This Department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Allianca, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.

The windward passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly, within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forceable interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists.

This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You will communicate this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response.

GRESHAM.

## ARMY REFORMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

With the many changes now being made, the following are suggested: First, the examination for enlisted men desiring commissions should be made stricter and more uniform. Different boards have different sets of questions of varying degrees of mental search. To avoid this all the questions should be formulated at West Point by the Academic Board, sent out, and returned, as with candidates for entrance into the Academy, the scope of the questions being as required by orders, but of a stricter character than now required.

Second, As suggested in the original order requiring examinations on promotion, that they would be made more comprehensive and exhaustive. Let it now be done and the present weak examination, or "going through the motions," be replaced by actual mental requirements showing continuous study and research, for years rather than a "cramming for a few days." This would give an opportunity for the more zealous to jump the sluggard which does not now exist.

Third, Send out from the War Department practical tactical problems, for solution in different departments, and return to the War Department all essays written at Lyceums, those of most merit being mentioned in order.

Fifth, Require at Posts certain military exercises covering minor tactics and beyond the simple drill, which is only the alphabet of the profession.

Fifth, Make "field exercises" of greater prominence in military instruction, and let marches be required weekly at Posts.

The above are some of the hints thrown out. The adoption of any or all would be of benefit. REX.

An interesting Latin inscription has been discovered at Kourba, in Tunisia. It gives an account of the defense of the town in 49 B. C. by Pompey's party against Julius Caesar, and contains a military term hitherto unknown, "posteicus," meaning a gate for a sortie.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Gen. John Brooke and Mrs. Brooke have returned to Omaha from a pleasant visit to Chicago.

Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., March 16, on leave, to return in a week.

Col. J. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, and family are at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. A. I. Moriarty, retired, formerly of the 9th Inf., is located at 84 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Infantry, left Columbus Barracks March 16, on a post leave, for seven days.

Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week, on a ten days' leave of absence.

Maj. W. H. Comegys, Paymaster, after a short but pleasant stay in San Francisco, has returned to Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., March 18, on leave to return by the end of the week.

Capt. Louis Brechemin, Assistant Surgeon, left Columbus Barracks March 18, on leave, to return next week.

Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, from a short leave of absence.

Capt. W. C. Shannon, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is at present quartered at the Northampton Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Infantry, on leave from Madison Barracks, is visiting at 16 West 31st St., New York City.

Col. Dallas Bache, Medical Director, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bache, of Omaha, have been visiting at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, 3d Infantry, who was injured recently in a runaway, near Fort Snelling, Minn., is improving.

Lieut. F. E. Lacey, 10th Infantry, of Fort Reno, is visiting his father, Maj. F. E. Lacey, 8th Infantry, at Fort Niobrara.

Col. H. C. Morgan, U. S. A., retired, who lost a leg at the battle of the Wilderness, is at present residing at Colchester, Conn.

Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Artillery, on a three weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting relatives in Washington, D. C.

Maj. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from his sad visit to Short Hills, N. J., where his mother died recently.

Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, now on a visit to the West Indies, is expected to rejoin at Governor's Island early in April.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cavalry, a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has taken charge of the Signal Instruction at that post.

Adjutant Benjamin Alvord, 20th Infantry, has, under his recent appointment, taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Infantry, under appointment of Col. A. T. Smith, has assumed the duties of Post Treasurer at Fort Niagara.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry, lately visiting in New York and at Governor's Island, has had his leave extended two months.

Asst. Surg. A. S. Porter, U. S. A., who is at Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health, has had his sick leave extended four months.

Chief Engr. E. Kirby, who is on duty in connection with the construction of the Texas at Norfolk, was in Washington on Tuesday last.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, on a month's leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at 1404 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 2d Infantry, and family, who recently left Grove City, Pa., have arrived at Fort Omaha, Neb., and were heartily welcomed.

The Scribners have in press a new volume in their American History Series entitled "The Making of the Nation," by Gen. Francis A. Walker.

Lieut. J. B. McDonald, R. Q. M., 10th Cavalry, lately on leave at Alexander City, Ala., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Assinniboine, Mont.

The Maine House of Representatives has passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, making Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

Capt. John McGilvray, U. S. A., retired, quartered at Fort Myer, arrived at the Grand Hotel, New York, March 14, en route to Boston for a short visit.

Col. Edmond Butler, retired, whose latest address is care American Express Company, 4 Rue Scribe, Paris, France, reached his 68th birthday on March 19.

"The Decline and Fall of Napoleon," by Gen. Lord Wolseley, and "The Rise of Wellington," by Gen. Lord Roberts, are works soon to be issued in London.

Capt. W. D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from the Presidio of San Francisco, is visiting relatives at 319 West Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Infantry, is expected in New York in a few days from Arizona, having been granted a long leave of absence for the benefit of his health.

Capt. Q. O. M. Gillmore, 8th Cavalry, recently removed from Poughkeepsie to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., has, we learn, been adjudged hopelessly insane.

Capt. M. P. Maus, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the East, spent a portion of this week at Old Point Comfort, Va., and looked up old friends at Fort Monroe.

Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Artillery, Commandant of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., reached his 60th birthday on March 18, an occasion not overlooked by his friends.

Capt. F. V. Freeman, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., last week, and is now enjoying a month's leave before joining at Fort Grant, Ariz.

One of the most pleasant features of Maj. Gen. Miles' visit of March 18 to Washington Barracks, D. C., was the reception at Col. Closson's quarters after review and inspection were over.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine Braem, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Braem, of East 36th St., New York City, to Lieut. Pauer von Buddheg, of the Austrian Army.

Capt. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was expected in Cleveland, O., this week for duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Kilby Manufacturing Company's works, in that city.

Maj. W. H. McLaughlin, 16th Infantry, and Mrs. McLaughlin, are recent arrivals at Fort Douglas, Utah.

A Washington despatch states that Capt. Howgate's bail was fixed at \$30,000, which could not be given, which might result in his being held in jail for trial on the remaining indictments.

Capt. John McGilivray, U. S. A., retired, quartered at the Hotel Richelieu, Denver, Col., reached his 64th birthday on March 22, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Lieut. W. R. Dunton, U. S. A., retired, who has been on duty at the Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, since last September, will sever connection with the institute in June next by his own desire.

Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Infantry, is to succeed Lieut. R. N. Getty as Regimental Quartermaster, the term of the latter having expired. This changes Lieut. Kreps from Fort Pembina to Fort Keogh.

Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is the author of a very compact and handy "Pocket Manual of Rules of Order for Deliberative Assemblies," published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

President Cleveland returned to Washington, D. C., from his recent fishing excursion in time to quietly celebrate his 58th birthday on March 18. Except for a few friends the occasion was not made public.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has joined her daughter, Mrs. Saritoris, in Washington, and expects to remain until the latter sails for Europe, some time in April. Mrs. Grant will then go to California to spend the summer.

Lieut. F. V. Krug, 20th Infantry, has taken temporary charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments at David's Island, N. Y. H., during the absence on a short leave of Capt. J. W. Summerhayes.

Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, whose tour as Regimental Adjutant has just expired, will shortly change base from St. Augustine to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty with Lancaster's Light Battery.

Gen. W. H. Penrose, Colonel 16th Infantry, reached his 63d birthday Sunday, March 10. It was quietly celebrated at Fort Douglas the day previous, and in the evening the General was serenaded by the Regimental Band.

Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles spent a few pleasant days in Washington, D. C., this week, and afterward, with Capt. Huggins, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island much pleased with his visit of inspection to the southern posts of his department.

Mrs. Brady, wife of Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th Infantry, has gone to El Paso, Tex., for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Brady has been affected with lung trouble, and has been advised by her physician to seek a warmer climate.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Artillery, is expected soon in Washington, D. C., from Bogota, U. S. of Colombia. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Innis M. Palmer, retired. Gen. Palmer was recently confirmed as a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Artillery, under his recent appointment as Regimental Adjutant, has assumed the duties of Post Adjutant, Post Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Acting Ordnance Officer at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

To the list we published last week of enlisted aspirants to be examined for commissions in the army page we have to add the names of Corp. Walter W. Thomas, Co. A, 14th Infantry, and Corp. Walter B. Younkin, Co. E, 14th Infantry, making twenty-five in all.

The Commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth has been notified by the Quartermaster General to complete all the work in the shoe shop and others as soon as this can be conveniently done. The civilian employees of these shops are to be then discharged.

Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cavalry, we see it stated, proposes to ride, unaccompanied, on a single horse from Fort Wingate, N. M., to San Antonio, Tex. Lieut. Smith is a trooper of much practical experience, and will start on his somewhat perilous journey about April 10.

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from the Northwest, on March 14, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post. Capt. Birmingham has many friends in and near New York, who are glad to see him back again.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution proposes the erection of a monument at the site of the prison ship martyr's tomb, in Fort Green Park, Brooklyn, to further which a meeting was held recently at the residence of Mrs. Horatio C. King, at 46 Willow St., Brooklyn.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, of Plattsburg Barracks; Capt. Louis A. Craig, of Fort Myer, and Lieut. A. Slaker, of David's Island, are due in New York early in next week for duty on the Board of Officers to meet at Governor's Island, March 26, to examine enlisted candidates for commissions.

We congratulate Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cavalry, upon his detail to duty at La Salle Institute, New York City, which he will find most agreeable. He will arrive early in May, and relieve Capt. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Infantry, who has ably filled the position at the state since April, 1891.

Among army officers recently visiting in New York City are Col. H. M. Lazelle, Lieut. W. P. Jackson, and Lieut. M. L. Walker, Park Avenue Hotel; Quarter-master General R. N. Batchelder, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Murray Hill Hotel; Capt. L. Brechemin, M. D., Sturtevant House.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Brevet Maj. Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, U. S. Volunteers, now in Philadelphia, for distinguished gallantry at Chancellorsville, Va., in May, 1863. In this engagement Gen. Mulholland remained in command of the picket line and held the enemy in check until the Federal troops were withdrawn from the field.

Passed Asst. Engr. Stacy Potts, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, for the past year, will be ordered to duty on board the Amphitrite, as soon as that vessel goes into commission. During his connection with the Bureau, Mr. Potts has made several notable improvements in log slates, and has invented an instrument known as the carbonograph for determining the coal consumption of a ship.

Dr. Giovanni E. Conterno, a son of Bandmaster Conterno, of the 9th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and for many years leader of the Navy Yard Band, has been appointed Professor of Music at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Dr. Conterno, who is a highly accomplished musician, has recently composed an opera. He will hold rank as a Lieutenant. His appointment comes from the Secretary of War. He will have a house at West Point, on the academy grounds, where he will reside.

Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U. S. A., Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Street Cleaning, gave a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last week. Sixteen were invited. The Army and Navy were represented, as were also some distinguished civilians. His daughter, Miss Katherine, has issued invitations for a Mi-Carême box party at Palmer's Theatre for the 23d, to see Mrs. Langtry in her new play, "Gossips."

Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Artillery, in a recent official order relieving Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer from duty as Acting Ordnance Officer at Fort Francis Barracks, regrets the occasion, and expresses the hope that the efforts which Lieut. Birkhimer has made to supply the command with proper material and ordnance so that it might become versed in its strictly special duties may continue to receive favorable recognition.

Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Infantry, has selected Lieut. Benjamin Alvord for Regimental Adjutant, in succession to Lieut. H. B. Moon, whose four years' tour in the position recently expired. Lieut. Alvord is the son of the late Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General of the Army, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1882. He is a bright and capable officer, and the appointment has given much satisfaction to the Regiment.

Col. Waring, of the Street Cleaning Department, believes that when a man has a military life he should be called by it, says the New York "World," and has, therefore, put in a requisition for 5,000 manilla envelopes, on which he wants printed "Capt. F. M. Gibson, Assistant Superintendent, Street Cleaning Department," and 5,000 more with "Maj. H. C. Cushing, Superintendent of Stables, Street Cleaning Department," on them.

Brig. Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General of the Army, will be retired for age on Tuesday next, March 26, after an honorable and efficient service dating from Aug. 29, 1861, when he was appointed an Additional Paymaster. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed Paymaster General March 10, 1890, on the retirement of Gen. William B. Rochester.

General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and family have left Portland, Oregon, where they have been visiting since November last, for San Francisco, whence they will journey east, Gen. Howard having several engagements to lecture at Denver, Col., in Iowa and other points before proceeding to Burlington, Vt., where he will reside during the coming year. His literary work and engagements in the lecture bureaus fully occupy his time, and prove very remunerative.

A Fort Assinniboine correspondent writes: "Col. John K. Mizner, Post Commander, intends as soon as spring opens to take energetic measures to beautify the post. Lieut. J. B. McDonald, Quartermaster, is expected to return from leave March 22. Chaplain C. C. Bateman has received a set of complimentary resolutions passed and presented by the students of Montana University, appreciative of the literary lectures delivered for their benefit at various times by him during his tour of duty at Assinniboine."

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the last two weeks, Capt. After Birkhimer retired: First Lieut. A. E. Williams, retired; Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery; Capt. M. W. Day, 9th Cavalry; Capt. E. B. Frick, medical department; Col. H. L. Abbott, Engr. Corps; Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Infantry; Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabrid, retired; Maj. L. S. Mellon, British Army; Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Artillery; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance; Maj. P. F. Hanney, Medical Corps; Maj. H. S. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery; First Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cavalry; Second Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Artillery; Capt. E. F. Huggins, 3d Cavalry; Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Artillery; Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department; Capt. W. J. Miner, 2d Infantry; Maj. A. M. Miller, Engineers Corps.

Referring to the recent transfer of Lieut. J. B. Schindel from the 3d Artillery to the 6th Infantry, at Fort Thomas, heretofore noted, the Kansas City "Times" says: "He has shown a devotion for his mother that stamps him as one possessing all the attributes of a manly man and dutiful son. By the transfer he loses a year's service, but the fact that his widowed mother needs his support and her long connection with the regiment prompted him to ask for the transfer which the Department promptly granted.

Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., in relieving Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer from duty as Regimental Adjutant by expiration of tour, says in his official order: "The Regimental Commander desires to extend to the retiring Adjutant his thanks for his zeal and untiring devotion to duty in that arduous position; also his personal thanks for the pleasant relations which have existed between them since his accession to the command of the regiment." Lieut. Birkhimer has been succeeded in the Adjutancy by Lieut. Chas. T. Menoher, an able young officer of nine years' service.

A New York gentleman, referring to the late Corp. Walter Montgomery Arnold, Troop F, 6th Cavalry, writes us: "It was my most pleasant privilege to meet him while visiting my own son at Fort Leavenworth last month, and I do not even remember to have met a young man whose personality impressed me with so much favor. The news of his death came to me with the shock of a personal bereavement, so soon after leaving the post. I feel that he was a more than ordinarily attractive example of good citizenship and soldierly qualities, and believe that he would have made his mark as a creditable representative of the Government. No one would have known from his conduct and bearing that he was connected with one of so high rank in the service as his father, Col. Arnold. He was in the service—in the ranks—entirely on his own merits, asking no favors and shirking no duty, and his personal worth could not fail to attract all with whom he came in contact."

A St. Augustine correspondent of the "Florida Times-Union" writes: "Col. James C. McKee, U. S. A., retired, who entered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1858, is again a guest in this city—his third season's visit. Another gallant soldier returning to finish his leave, in the company of his wife, is Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th U. S. Infantry, who began his military career by shouldering a musket in the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers April 20, 1861, and has since then successively gained promotion until now—the silver eagle of a Colonely flutters about his manly shoulders. Maj. Gen. (brevet) William D. Whipple, U. S. A., retired, who, so far as merit went, should have been Adjutant General of the Army upon the retirement of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, at the close of President Johnson's administration, and would have been had the President's way, is also here. Mrs. G. W. Beaman, wife of Pay Inspector Beaman, U. S. N., charming lady, is spending the winter here, having a suite in the Spear residence, and receiving her friends most graciously."

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Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sheppard, U. S. N., retired, is residing at St. Andrews, Fla.

Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, U. S. N., has left Norfolk, Va., where he has been on duty, for Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Moore, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the coast survey steamer Patterson, is enjoining a three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. O. W. Koester, who has been on duty at the New York Navy Yard, has been assigned to the Fern, and is now aboard that vessel.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Crocker, U. S. N., recently on duty in Cincinnati, O., is now on the U. S. S. Independence at Mare Island, Cal., as executive officer.

Chief Engr. W. S. Smith, U. S. N., a member of the board for the examination of engineer officers, at Philadelphia, was in Washington during the past week.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert responded to the toast, "The United States," at the annual dinner of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, held on March 18.

Capt. Charles F. Williams, U. S. M. C., relieved Capt. W. S. Muse from the command of the Marine Guard at the Training Station, Newport, R. I., on March 16.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Bieg, U. S. N., who has been on leave in St. Louis, Mo., will report for duty next week in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N., left the New York Navy Yard this week for San Francisco, Cal., from which place he sails on April 4 to join the U. S. S. Baltimore.

Lieut. C. F. Qualtrough, U. S. N., has been detached from duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., for duty on the Pacific coast, where he joins the Mohican as Navigator.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo attended the anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at Delmonico's, on March 18, and made an excellent address on "The Day We Celebrate."

Passed Asst. Engr. F. C. Bieg, U. S. N., has been spending his leave at his home in St. Louis since his detachment for the Monterey. He has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., entertained a number of Officers from the French schoolship Iphigenie on March 16, after which they were shown about the college building and the workings of that institution explained.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn paid a visit to Philadelphia the latter part of last week, and made an inspection of the Government work in progress there. He reports everything as moving along smoothly and in the right direction.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Comdrs. E. Longnecker and F. Courtis, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Adams, C. C. Todd and R. M. Berry; Lieut. A. McCracken; Ensign Nellie Tarbox and Paymaster R. W. Allen.

We have been informed that Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., who is now in London undergoing treatment for heart failure, has been very ill and not expected to recover. He has had a severe attack of influenza and bronchitis. The weak condition of his heart is operating against his recovery. Two eminent doctors are in attendance.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., for the past two weeks: Gen. Henry L. Abbott, U. S. A.; Comdr. C. C. Todd, U. S. N.; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut. George W. Goode, U. S. A.; Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, U. S. A.; Capt. T. S. McClellan, U. S. A.; Comdr. D. Delehanty, U. S. N.; Maj. John S. Witcher, U. S. A.; Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, U. S. R. C. S.; Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A.; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Comdr. N. M. Dyer, U. S. N., and Capt. George W. Moore, U. S. R. C. S.

Among Navy officers visiting in New York recently are: Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Hoffman House; Surg. G. E. H. Harmon, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet B. K. McMorris, Hotel Bartholdi; Asst. Surg. B. B. Ward, Hotel Normandie; Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, Grand Union Hotel; Chief Engr. R. R. Leitch and Lieut. J. A. Shearman, Astor House.

Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, naval aid to Asst. Secretary McAdoo, will not leave the Navy Department until the return of the cruiser Cincinnati, this being the vessel to which he will be assigned. He will relieve Lieut. Dillingham as navigator. Lieut. Southerland was relieved at his own request, although Mr. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary, wanted him to remain in his present station. Lieut. William H. Schuetze will succeed Lieut. Southerland as naval aide.

A few Fort Riley items are: Miss Sumner entertained the young people of the garrison at a dance at her house Saturday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Michie. Mrs. Garlington gave a pleasant card party Saturday evening. Mrs. Rivers is on a short visit to her father's family at Leavenworth. Miss Michie, daughter of Prof. Michie, left for West Point Sunday. Mrs. Whipple, with her mother, left for the latter's home, Louisville, Ky., Tuesday. They were accompanied as far as St. Louis by Lieut. Whipple. Mrs. Horn entertained a few friends at cards on Wednesday.

The yawl Jane, owned by Mr. J. G. Kish, of Sand Beach, Mich., was built last year from the design of her original owner, Lieut. J. C. Moore, U. S. Revenue Marine, being launched in August. The "Forest and Stream" in publishing the lines and a description of the yacht says: "While availing himself of all the latest ideas in designing the full water line, long overhangs, straight keel line, hollow section and bulbed keel, the designer has shown commendable moderation in this era of freaks in carrying none of them to an extreme; the result, as we are informed, being a very successful cruising craft—fast, quick in stays and a good sea boat." The Jane's length over all is 30 feet 9 inches, and her beam extreme is 10 feet 4 inches. She has a draught of 6 feet 4 inches.

Lieut. Calkins, U. S. N., on duty at Portland, Oregon, gave a very interesting lecture there on Friday evening, March 8, on "Life on Board a Man-of-War." He said: "The routine of a ship supplies constant occupation, and keeps the men in order. It disposes of the whole day's time down to the halves and quarters of the hours. The discipline of the ship depends upon the authority of the officers—upon keeping the men occupied, sober and cheerful. A police force is at hand to maintain discipline, and punishments may be inflicted for violations of orders. Drunkenness is at the root of the most serious offenses on board. Hygiene is secured by ventilation, cleanliness, dry clothes, and good food. Man-of-war's men are provided with recreation and allowed liberty on shore in foreign ports. They are fond of boating, and read newspapers and books, each ship being supplied with a good library. Many of them are intelligent enough to enjoy sight-seeing in foreign stations, and Dr. Johnson's remark, that a man had better go to jail than serve in a man-of-war, because he would have better air, better food and better company, is a hundred years out of date."

Among officers of the Navy registering lately in New York City are Asst. Secy. W. McAdoo, St. Denis; Naval Cadet W. S. Montgomery, Grand Hotel; Asst. Engr. D. Van H. Allen and Naval Cadet B. Morris, Hotel Bartholdi; Comdr. F. M. Green, Hoffman House.

The statement that the meeting of the general court martial at Fort Niagara, for the trial of Capt. James E. Pilcher, has been "indefinitely postponed" is not correct, for the order of the court has, in fact, been rescinded. Capt. Pilcher has been quite ill for some time past, and, therefore, his many friends will be pleased to learn that the action indicated has been taken.

William H. Chambliss, who has been called the Ward McAllister of San Francisco, has come to New York to publish a book giving his ideas of the society of the California metropolis, says the New York "Herald."

The title of the book is "Chambliss' Diary; or, Society as It Really Is." It is a protest against what the author calls "parvenuocracy," which, he asserts, has San Francisco by the throat. Referring to social leaders of San Francisco, "one of them," says the author, "is a so-called 'General.' I can prove that he never was a General, and that his only military experience was a service for thirty days in the 7th Regiment of New York. On the twenty-ninth day he was made a Corporal, and he never got any higher." In the book appears pictures of the "General" as he was and as he never was." It shows the subject in the uniform of a private soldier and in that of a Brigadier General. Mr. Chambliss is a Southerner. His grandfather was Gen. Peter C. Chambliss and his father Capt. Peter Corten Chambliss, of the Confederacy. He went into the Naval Training School at Newport in 1884, and afterward cruised on the Portsmouth, and later on the Essex. Later he was third officer in a Pacific Mail steamer.

The "Army Herald," Columbus Barracks, has these items: Lieut. Lyon gave a pleasant theatre party Wednesday evening to Misses Miller, Harris, Bunnell and Mizner, the visiting young ladies of the post. After the performance they were entertained by the Bachelors with a most delightful supper. Miss Michie, of West Point, is visiting her brother, Lieut. D. M. Michie. The officers have organized a social club, to be known as the Seventeenth Infantry Club. The officers are: Col. John S. Poland, president; Capt. William M. Van Horne, vice-president; Lieut. and Adj't. William C. Wren, secretary and treasurer; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien and Lieuts. William A. Mann and James T. Kerr, trustees. The old headquarter building is being beautifully fitted up for the clubhouse. Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, 11th Infantry, on the staff of Gov. McKinley as Inspector of the Ohio National Guard, was a welcome visitor Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Heistand have removed from 1030 Oak St. to 187 East Broad St., near the State Capitol, so that the Captain will be near his office. Lieut. Kerr has been detailed for two years' duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The Lieutenant made application for the detail on account of the ill health of Mrs. Kerr. They expect to leave in a few days.

In a letter addressed to Comdr. John J. Brice, U. S. N., retired, Secretary Herbert says:

"Sir—In reviewing the proceedings of the board, upon the report of which you were recently retired from active service, I find the following, which is signed by all the members: 'The board desires to express its appreciation of the action of Comdr. John J. Brice, U. S. N., in declining to accept the exemption from duty caused by his being on sick list, at the time his ship was in danger, and of his assuming command while in a physical condition which resulted in permanently impairing his health.' This official statement in regard to the circumstances which unfortunately resulted finally in the necessity of retiring you from active service justifies me in departing from the usual practice, and expressing to you the regret felt by the Department at the severance of your active relations with the Navy. The previous fine record you have made for yourself as a naval officer would lead one naturally to expect from you just such conduct, as is so highly and properly commended by the board. Permit me to add the hope that your retirement may be the means of your recovering health as to make it possible, should the country need your service in time of war, for you to respond, as it is believed you would do, promptly to its call."

## EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY'S OPINION.

The New York "Times" has done the public a service by obtaining from ex-Secretary Whitney this vigorous expression of opinion by cable on the latest Spanish outrage upon the American flag:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Naples, March 18.—I reply to your dispatch as follows: In considering what should be done concerning the outrage perpetrated by the Spanish man-of-war in firing on the Alliance one fact should not be lost sight of. It was deliberate and with full knowledge of the character of the act.

It is certain that no person in command of any war vessel in the world would be ignorant that firing upon a merchant vessel of another power on the high seas in time of peace would violate the law of nations.

There isn't a subordinate officer of any man-of-war in the world who hasn't been sufficiently instructed to know that.

It is therefore a case of a willful insult to the American flag and people.

I do not recall so wanton an outrage as happening to any first-class power in 50 years. An apology scarcely wipes out such an affront.

The truth is we have happened to come in for a piece of the general brutality and ruffianism that holds Cuba.

The thing is a relic of the Middle Ages. It is a disgrace to us that lies at our doorstep.

It makes my blood boil, for one.

Of course they will apologize elaborately and discipline the officer. But when we are looking toward him, the general terrorism which holds Cuba down while they suck her blood will have been substantially increased at our expense.

You can gather what my opinion is. What the Government should do is another matter.

The President in such matters is generally a safe person to follow; but as you ask my opinion, there it is.

W. C. WHITNEY.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Chapin, parents of Asst. Surg. Alonzo Chapin, U. S. A., are spending the winter with their son.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. F. D. Evans, entertained the Whist Club of El Paso last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Evans expect to leave in a short time for their new station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. They will be greatly missed both by the regiment and the townspeople, among whom they have hosts of friends. Mrs. Evans' hospitality and sweet manners make her a charming hostess and a favorite with all.

The telegraph line, under charge of Lieut. George Moore, between Fort Bliss and El Paso, Tex., is just being completed.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, accompanied by his staff and four companies, with their officers, went across the river last week to Juarez, Mexico, to receive the body of the late Minister Gray on its arrival from Mexico City, en route to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Lillie Beall, daughter of Lieut. Beall, has just recovered from an attack of illness, and has resumed her studies in the El Paso public school.

The many friends of Regimental Q. M. Sergt. Douglas are gratified at his promotion to Post Quartermaster.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Maj. McLoughlin reported for duty as major of the 16th Infantry March 9. He is stopping at the Officers' Club.

Several delegates to the Utah Constitutional Convention, in session at Salt Lake City, visited Fort Douglas on Saturday, March 9.

Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, recently transferred from this command to Bat. K, 3d Art., departed for Key West Barracks, Fla., March 12.

1st Sergt. William H. Farlinghy, Co. C, and Corp. Henben S. Turman, Co. G, are the candidates representing the 16th Infantry before the examining board to convene at Fort Logan, Colo., during the present month for the examination of enlisted men desirous of attaining the commissioned rank.

## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Capt. and Mrs. Mathey and daughter, Miss Julia, are guests of Maj. and Mrs. Baldwin. They will move into the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. Rice, who now lives with Lieut. Reber. Capt. W. P. Vose, of the Artillery Post, is out after several months' illness. Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., has also recovered from a serious illness.

An informal hop was given Friday night. Mrs. Slocum entertained at a hop supper Maj. and Mrs. Garlington, Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hinde entertained at a dinner, Friday, Col. and Mrs. Summer, Miss Summer and Lieut. Rice, Mrs. Sickel gave a dinner, Saturday, to Capt. and Mrs. Gresham, Capt. and Mrs. McClelland, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack. The decorations were yellow. Mrs. Garlington gave a progressive euchre on Saturday night. Miss Hurf and Lieut. Lewis won the prizes. The Euchre Club met at Mrs. Garlington's Tuesday night. Miss Summer gave a farewell party to Miss Michie on Saturday night. A concert was given by the band in the mess hall Monday night, after which many adjourned to the club, as on Monday nights the club is thrown open to the ladies.

The post school for children is a success this year. There are 31 pupils. Sergt. Tomlin and Private Prentice are teachers, under the supervision of Chaplain Barry. The Latin class is doing well. Nearly all of the children of the garrison are enrolled in the Sunday-school. Chaplain Barry is superintendent, and assisted by, as teachers, Lieut. and Mrs. Catlin, Miss Marion Turrill, Lieut. Hinde and Sergt. Burgess. The Blakeslee Graded Lessons are used. Chaplain Barry attended the funeral of the late Bishop Thomas, at Topeka, on Wednesday, March 13.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, arrived from Washington, March 11, and in company with Lieut. Galliard, spent a couple of days in looking over the ground and perfecting arrangements for the commencement of work on the new sewer, which is to be commenced about April 1. Capt. O. F. Long, Q. M. Department, arrived at the post from Washington March 9, on a short vacation.

Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hasbrouck, of the garrison, returned home from a short visit north on March 17. Paymr. J. C. Muhlenberg arrived at the post on March 12 and paid off the command on the rolls for February, 1895.

The board convened at the post to conduct the examination of the batteries of the Artillery School for gunners, commenced its labors on Monday, March 11, and after spending two days in the examination of Bat. B, 3d Art., and just completing the examination for that battery, were directed to suspend operations pending a change to be made in General Orders No. 132, A. G. O., 1890.

Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 10th Cav., now on leave from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., spent several days at the post during last week. Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., returned home from a two weeks' leave on March 18.

Col. H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adjutant General, arrived at the post from Washington, March 14, on a short visit.

Surg. J. C. Wise, U. S. N., now stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, has been at the post on a short visit, stopping at the Hyatt Hotel.

On the evening of March 15 the fire alarm was sounded, and on turning out the department discovered the fire at the Sherwood Hotel. The fire originated from the carelessness of servants in piling the coal so high on a grate in a bedroom and leaving it so that the coal rolled off the fireplace and set fire to the carpet, then burned through the floor, and the first indication of the fire was the burning of the ceiling in the parlor. The fire was extinguished before the fire department could reach the scene of the fire.

Miss Susie Davis and her guest, Miss Hardy, of Louisville, Ky., returned to the post from a ten days' visit to Washington, during the latter part of last week. Miss Caroline Story, who has been visiting friends in Washington, returned home on March 11. Miss Mary Schenck, daughter of Capt. A. S. Schenck, 2d Art., arrived here on March 11 on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kimberly. Miss Sara Cobbé, who has been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Ordway in Washington, returned home March 11.

Lieut. Louis Ostholm, 3d Art., arrived at the post on the morning of March 19, on a short visit. Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., is expected to arrive at the post very soon, and will be temporarily stationed at the Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Ord. Sergt. Adam Ferber, who has been stationed at Fort Monroe for the past four years, was transferred to the retired list on March 6. He will make his home with his son-in-law, M. Allison, at Green Island, N. Y.

The Artillery School Baseball Club is getting itself into shape for the season's sport, and as some new material is set out for practice, the club expects to be strong. Lieuts. Krayenbuhl and Blanchard will play during the season.

MEX.

## PLANS FOR NEW GUNBOATS.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is making plans for the six composite gunboats authorized by the recent naval appropriation law. When these plans are completed they will be submitted to Secretary Herbert and to the Board of Bureau Chiefs. The plans proposed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair are radically different from those which at first were discussed. The vessels will be totally unlike those of a similar class now in service or under construction. At one time it was thought that they would be given high engine power and a corresponding rate of speed. The authorities have about decided, however, that it would be best to give them a moderate speed, and for this reason the plans contemplate only 11 knots per hour. To Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn is due great credit for the action of the Department in recommending to Congress the necessity of building composite boats. Mr. Hichborn has for years been an earnest advocate of this form of ship construction, and its value will be seen when the vessels are in service. In the plans now being made the bottoms of the vessels are to be planked with yellow pine and coppered. Above the water line, the hull will be of steel. With a bottom of the nature stated, there will be no need of docking the ships every six months, as is necessary in the case of the Navy's steel ships, but if occasion requires, they can stay in the water for at least two years without injury. The gunboats under the plans now building will be of a displacement of 975 tons. They will have an extreme breadth of 34 feet 6 inches, and an extreme length of 168 feet. The engines are to develop an energy of between 800 and 900 horse-power, and this is calculated to give the ships a speed of somewhere in the neighborhood of 11 knots. The coal bunkers of each vessel are calculated to hold 200 tons of coal. The mean draught is placed at 12 feet 6 inches. The ships will be barkentine in rig, according to the plans building, and the spread of sail will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,000 square feet. Provision is made in the plans for a battery of six 4-inch guns, four 6-pounders and two 1-pounders. The several bureaus of the Navy Department will be called upon in a few days for the weights they desire upon the gunboats, and their replies will be considered in connection with the plans. In making the plans only an estimation is made of the weights which the bureaus will probably ask for.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y

G. O. 8, Feb. 8, 1895, H. Q. A.

I. The following-named officers are appointed aides-de-camp on the staff of the Lieutenant General of the Army, with rank of lieutenant colonel, to date from this day: Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Sub. Dept.

II. In addition to his duties as aide-de-camp, Lieut. Col. Bliss will continue to perform the duties of Inspector of artillery and small arms practice at Headquarters of the Army.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 9, Feb. 11, 1895, H. Q. A.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, 2d Inf., is appointed military secretary on the staff of Lieutenant General of the Army, to date from this day.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 10, March 4th, 1895, H. Q. A.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1896, and for other purposes. Approved Feb. 12, 1895.

(Extract)

Provided, That there shall be no appointment of major in the Pay Department until the number of officers in that grade shall be reduced below 20, and thereafter the number of such officers in that grade shall be fixed at 20. Provided, That there shall be no appointment of commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain until the number of such officers in that grade shall be reduced below eight, and thereafter the number of such officers in that grade shall be fixed at eight.

G. O. 12, March 15, 1895, H. Q. A.

The suspension of small arms target practice imposed by G. O. 2, Jan. 8, 1895, H. Q. A., is hereby removed, and, pending the adoption of a new system for practice, the following rules are, with approval of the Secretary of War, prescribed and will govern the firing during the present season, in connection with the existing Firing Regulations: 1. So far as the present allowance of ammunition will permit, known distance practice will be conducted as now prescribed, the ammunition (including that which may have already been expended under G. O. 2, c. s., these headquarters, in the instruction of recruits) will be evenly divided, or as nearly as may be, between the different ranges. All firing will be considered as "Record practice," and every shot fired must be recorded.

No reloaded ammunition will be available for this season's practice, and therefore skirmish firing and volley and file firing will not be held.

2. Reports will be rendered as now prescribed, the percentages on the company target report form 30-b, under headings of "Totals of scores at known distances," being calculated as heretofore. As no skirmish and volley firing is to be held, the classification and figure of merit will be omitted.

3. It is expected that the issue of the new magazine rifle to the infantry will be completed by May 1 next and the issue of the new magazine carbine to the cavalry by Sept. 1. Range practice will be held only with the new arm. In no case will the firing season be extended beyond Oct. 31 next.

Revolver practice will be held as now prescribed.

4. The department rifle competitions and the cavalry competitions will not be held this year.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 13, March 19, Art. School.

Par. 5, G. O. No. 21, A. G. O., 1891, requires that soldiers against whom charges are preferred for trial by summary court shall not be confined in the guardhouse unless restraint is deemed necessary in particular cases, but shall be placed in arrest before and during trial and while awaiting sentence. To insure uniformity, officers preferring charges for trial by summary court will hereafter cause such soldiers to be placed in arrest in quarters as soon as charges have been preferred, except when this occurs on Saturday after office hours or on Sunday. In these cases they will be placed in arrest on Monday morning not later than guard mounting. In cases where restraint may be necessary they will be sent to the guardhouse whenever the occasion requires.

By order of Col. Frank:

EDW. DAVIS, 1st Lieut., 3d Art., Adj.

G. O. 14, March 20, H. Q. A.

Modifies G. O. No. 132, s. of 1890, concerning artillery competitions. The minimum qualifications are:

1. Use of angle-measuring instrument and plotting board. 15
2. Service of all pieces of siege and sea-coast armament that have been available for instruction during the year, or such of them as the examining board may designate, including nomenclature, weights, charges and projectiles, and preparation of fuses and ammunition. 15
3. Judging distance of stationary objects. 5
4. Judging distance of moving objects. 10
5. Judging speed of vessels. 5
6. Judging the velocity of wind. 5
7. Laying guns accurately as to elevation and direction. 15
8. Use of range tables. 20
9. Cordage of blocks and tackle—their use in such mechanical manoeuvres as may have been executed during the year, which, as far as practicable, will include all that the available facilities have permitted. 10

Total ..... 100  
The battery commander is to designate those who are to compete for the classification of gunner, graded according to general soldierly character.

Upon the termination of each battery contest the regimental board will classify the competitors as follows: Those who may have received from 73 per cent. to 84 per cent. (both terms inclusive) of the total maximum figure of merit will be classified as third class gunners; those who may have received from 85 per cent. to 91 per cent. (both terms inclusive) will be classified as second class gunners; those who may have received 92 per cent. or over will be classified as first class gunners. First and second class gunners will wear the insignia heretofore prescribed; Provided, That, until further orders, if there be more than five first class gunners or more than 10 second class gunners, in any one battery, the insignia shall be worn only by the first five of the first class and the first 10 of the second class.

Circular 2, Feb. 6, 1895, H. Q. A.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Special Duty Details.—The decision published in Circular No. 14, Dec. 5, 1894, Adjutant General's Office, relative to special duty details in the care of heating plants, does not apply to heating through stoves and hot-air furnaces; nor will it be extended to cover them. (Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Jan. 5, 1895—1895.)

II. Badges of Military Societies.—The provisions of General Order No. 133, Nov. 18, 1890, Adjutant General's Office, relative to wearing the distinctive badges of certain military societies, are applicable to the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, in connection with the joint resolution approved May 11, 1894, Adjutant General's Office.

The button, as a part of the blouse or coat, nor with the blouse.

At the regular meetings of the military societies the badge or button may be worn, as prescribed by the by-laws of the societies. (Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Jan. 10, 1895—1895.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

Circular 3, March 9, 1895, H. Q. A.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Personal Effects of a Deserter.—Personal effects, other

than the clothing already provided for by A. R. 1808, left behind by a deserter will be retained by the immediate commander for a period of six months from the date of desertion, awaiting the return of the deserter or any claim made by his family, personal representatives, etc. Upon the expiration of that period, they will be held as abandoned property, and be destroyed, or, when of value, sold, and the amount realized therefrom will be deposited with a paymaster, to be turned into the Treasury. Duplicate receipts will be taken therefor from the paymaster, one of which will be sent to this office, with letter of explanation, for transmission to the Auditor for the War Department, U. S. Treasury. (Decision Asst. Sec. War, Feb. 2, 1895—1895.)

II. Stationery for Recruiting Purposes.—Stationery absolutely required by a recruiting officer at a post will be issued by the post quartermaster. (Decision Sec. War, Feb. 15, 1895—1895.)

III. Paragraph 61, Manual of Guard Duty.—When notified by the commanding officer that he is relieved, the old officer of the day salutes the commanding officer. (Decision Lieut. Gen., Feb. 18, 1895—1895.)

IV. Physical Examination Form—Indian Scouts.—As Indian scouts are now enlisted for three years, they will undergo the same physical examination as other enlisted men. The form for the physical examination of recruits will be used for this purpose, and, when filled up and completed, will be forwarded to the Surgeon General. (General Decision, Feb. 21, 1895—1895.)

V. Tableware and Kitchen Utensils.—In preparing estimates under General Orders No. 7, Jan. 29, 1895, Adjutant General's Office, the amounts called for may be increased proportionately according to any increase of strength or organizations. (Decision Sec. War, Feb. 28, 1895—1895.)

VI. Department Adjutants General.—The Asst. Adjutant General, U. S. Army, assigned, under A. R. 198, on the staff of a department commander, will hereafter be designated and announced in orders as the Adjutant General of the department concerned. (Decision Sec. War, March 4, 1895—1895.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

So much of par. 1, S. O., March 6, 1895, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., to make one visit to Middletown, Conn., is amended so as to direct him to make one visit to Middletown, Pa. (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.).

Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr., is relieved from temporary duty in the Dept. of Cal., and will return to his station, Omaha, Neb. (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen., is announced as Adjutant General, Dept. of Mo. (G. O. 9, March 15, D. M.).

The leave for seven days granted Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., is extended 21 days (S. O. 64, March 16, D. E.).

Maj. Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., will make payments due Feb. 28 at Fort Spokane, Wash., and at Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 30, March 11, D. C.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., is extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

Actg. Hosp. Steward Clarence B. Hodgdon, Med. Dept., will return to Columbus Barracks, O. (Orders 37, Fort Thomas, March 14).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzil will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and will be sent to Fort Porter, N. Y., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Dwight Tuttle, who will be sent to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Pay Dept. (S. O. 30, March 11, D. C.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 23, c. s., H. Q. A., as directs Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., to make the payments due Feb. 28, 1895, at Fort Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho, is revoked (S. O. 30, March 11, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Fort Townsend, Wash., to Angel Island, Cal., his permanent station, for duty (S. O. 32, March 13, D. C.).

Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen., Med. Dir., Dept. of Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island and Benicia Barracks, Cal., to inspect the hospitals and the sanitary condition of the posts named (S. O. 36, March 13, D. C.).

Maj. A. E. Bates, Pay Dept., will pay the troops at the Presidio and Fort Mason, Cal., on the muster of Feb. 28, and Maj. W. H. Comegys at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 33, March 4, D. C.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 19, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted Maj. George S. Wilson, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 33, March 14, D. C.).

1st Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., is relieved as recorder of the board of officers convened by S. O. 29, c. s., D. P. (S. O. 35, March 16, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Ormonde M. Lissick, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., on official business (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding five visits during the remainder of the present fiscal year from Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., on official business (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Townsend, Wash., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Willcox will report at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Townsend, Wash., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Willcox will report at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

On his own application, Chief Trumpeter Joseph M. Brown, 1st Cav., was on March 15 reduced to the grade of a private soldier, and assigned to band, 1st Cav.

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Par. 2, S. O. 30, Feb. 5, 1895, from this office, granting 2d Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., 20 days' extension of leave, is revoked (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

The following promotion and appointment are made in Troop E, 1st Cavalry: Corp. Karl J. Thompson promoted Sergeant, vice Mason, reduced; Lance Corp. Wm. Reuter appointed Corporal, vice Thompson, promoted (Orders 13, March 13, 1st Cav.).

On his own application, Chief Trumpeter Joseph M. Brown, 1st Cav., was on March 15 reduced to the grade of a private soldier, and assigned to band, 1st Cav.

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Lieut. J. H. Rice, 3d Cav., is relieved from temporary duty with Troop E (Orders 40, Fort Ethan Allen, March 14).

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., is further extended 10 days (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The extension of leave granted Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 5th Cav., is further extended one month (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Maj. C. C. Carr, 6th Cav., Actg. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting certain public property at that post (S. O. 28, March 8, D. C.).

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The appointment as Sergeant and the warrant of Sergt. Houston Lust, Troop D, 9th Cav., are made continuous from date of original appointment, March 1, 1894 (Orders 15, March 14, 9th Cav.).

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Sergt. Carl Thorstensen, Bat. G, 1st Art., is detailed as clerk in the Adjutant's Office (Orders 38, Fort Hamilton, March 14).

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

At the request of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. John E. McMahon from the 2d Art. to the 4th Art., Bat. D; 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski from the 4th Art. to the 2d Art., Bat. M (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. (Orders 18, Fort Wadsworth, March 15).

Corp. C. F. White, Bat. C, 2d Art., has, at his own request, been reduced to private.

Musican Wm. Hoover has been appointed Corporal in Bat. C, 2d Art.

Leave for days is granted Capt. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art. (Orders 26, Fort Adams, March 19).

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

The following transfers in the 3d Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer from Bat. E to Light Art. C; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward from Light Art. C to Bat. E (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Birkhimer will report for duty with the light battery, April 1, 1895, or as soon thereafter as he shall have completed his duties as a member of the regimental examining board, and relieve Lieut. Woodward, who will then proceed to join the battery to which he is transferred (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

Corp. Coral Hamilton has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. H. L. Rush, 3d Art., appointed Corporal in Bat. E.

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 4th Art., is transferred to Bat. M, 2d Art., vice 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 2d Art., who is transferred to Bat. D, 4th Art. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three days is granted Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art. (Orders 30, Fort Monroe, March 13).

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Maj. H. Kinzie, 5th Art. (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. S. A. Day, 5th Art., is extended 23 days (S. O., March 30, 30, H. Q. A.).

## 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., now on leave, will proceed to his home to await retirement (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., is extended until March 11 (S. O. 34, March 6, D. C.).

The following-named non-commissioned officers will report to the president of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 20, for examination by the board: 1st Sergt. A. Dallas Sydenham, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Corp. Harry F. Bathers, Co. A, 1st Inf. (S. O. 33, March 4, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., who is relieved (S. O. 36, March 13, D. C.).

## 2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The following transfers in the 2d Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell from Co. K to A; 1st Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan from Co. A to K (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb., is appointed recorder for the board of officers convened by 1, S. O. 29, c. s., D. P., vice 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., relieved (S. O. 35, March 16, D. P.).

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Inf., is appointed in his stead (Orders 28, March 12, 11th Inf.).

It is stated that Sergt. Maj. Muelig, 11th Inf., committed suicide March 8 at Whipple Barracks, by blowing the top of his head off with a Springfield rifle. Sergt. Maj. Muelig had been in the service many years and leaves a wife and children.

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD F. TOWNSEND.

Lance Corp. Herman A. Sievert, Co. G, 12th Inf., and Private John J. Livingston, Co. D, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., having been recommended for promotion, will report in person, March 20, to Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., president of the board, for examination (S. O. 35, March 16, D. P.).

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to give testimony before a G. C. M. (S. O. 65, March 19, D. E.).

Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., is detailed as counsel before G. C. M. (Orders 30, Fort Niagara, March 13).

## 14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Capt. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the De La Salle Institute, N. Y. City, to take effect May 4, and will then join his company (S. O. March 14, H. Q. A.).

It is denied by some of the officials at headquarters that it is the intention to send Co. F, which arrived from Fort Townsend Wednesday, East in the near future. There are those however who think that the entire regiment is liable to be ordered elsewhere before many months, as it has now been located here quite awhile.—Vancouver Independent.

## 15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The leave granted Capt. T. F. Davis, 15th Inf., is extended three months (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.).

## 16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf., is further extended three months (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

## 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James Baylis, 18th Inf. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.).

## 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The following is the programme of the orchestral concert rendered by the 19th Infantry band, under J. W. Whitley, director, in the Post Hall, at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 18: March, Nibelungen; Richard Wagner; overture, Echoes from Ireland; Schleppgrell; concert polonaise (cornet duet); Clarendon, Mus. Pattinson and Dolan; salon piece (flute duet); Birds of the Forest, Erichs, Mus. Cuny and Seel; (a) Polish National Dance, X. Scharwenka; (b) song and dance, My Pretty Minnie Laurendeau; fantaisie pastorale, Shepherd Life in the Alps, Kiling (the latest European success). Synopsis—Sunrise; daybreak; awakening of nature, oboe solo, accompanied by goat and cow bells, birds, etc. The shepherd's morning song; (clar. solo) Departure for the Alm: Scene d'Amour; (violin duet) terrific thunder storm; vivid flashes of lightning, and wind, rain and hail are produced with realistic effect. A calm follows, then a prayer of thanksgiving is heard. The evening, bright and fair, closes with a dance at the inn. Finale, America.

## 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty as Dept. of Mo. Recruiting Officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Adj. 20th Inf., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 31, March 15, D. M.).

## 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Capt. John E. Dinan, Co. E, 21st Inf., is relieved from recruiting service at Schenectady, and will join his company, and Capt. John Shea, Co. B, is detailed in his place (Orders 12 and 13, Plattsburgh Barracks, March 16 and 18). Corp. L. B. Simonds, Co. E, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus and report to the post commander (Orders 23, Plattsburgh Barracks, March 18).

## 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Capt. James P. Jones, Co. C, 22d Inf., was on March 11 promoted Sergeant, vice Martin, discharged. Private Florian Ford, Co. C, 22d Inf., is appointed Corporal, vice Jones, promoted (Orders 18, March 14, 22d Inf.).

## ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers will meet to determine as to character of antecedent service of a soldier. Detail: Capt. S. Prati, Lieuts. C. T. Menoher and E. P. OHern, 3d Art. (Orders 15, St. Francis Barracks, 1895).

A post council of administration will convene to fix rates for repairing uniform. Detail: Capts. L. Smith, J. R. Kean and H. C. Danes (Orders 24, Key West Barracks, March 11).

## BOARDS OF SURVEY.

On deserters will meet whenever necessary. Detail: Capt. G. G. Greenough, Lieuts. J. T. Martin and S. A. Keppert (Orders 30, Fort Monroe, March 13).

On deserters, Detail: Lieuts. R. H. Patterson, John V. White and M. F. Harmon, 1st Art. (Orders 19, Fort Wadsworth, March 17).

On subsistence stores, Detail: Capt. A. H. Bowman and Lieuts. R. H. Anderson and B. P. Schenck, 9th Inf. (Orders 37, Madison Barracks, March 19).

On deserters, Detail: Capt. G. P. Borden and Lieuts. J. C. F. Tilson and R. W. Rose, 5th Inf. (Orders, Fort McPherson, March 16).

On subsistence stores, Detail: Capt. P. G. Wales, Lieuts. W. H. Chatfield and M. Crowley, 5th Inf. (Orders 35, Fort McPherson, March 18).

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 19, 1895. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Med. Dept.; Majs. William H. Nash, Sub. Dept.; Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; James M. Marshall, Q. M. Dept.; Charles A. H. McCauley, Q. M. Dept.; Capts. John McE. Hyde, Q. M. Dept.; Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav.; John Murphy, 14th Inf.; William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav.; John Little, 14th Inf.; James Mitchell, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles McClure, Actg. J. A., Judge Advocate of the court (S. O. 30, March 11, D. C.).

At Fort Nobrara, Neb., March 18, 1895. Detail: Maj. H. Gageby, 12th Inf.; Capts. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.; Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf.; David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; John J. Haden, 8th Inf.; Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Willis Ulne, 12th Inf.; Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf.; Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf.; Edward Taylor, 12th Inf.; Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 34, March 13, D. P.). Garrison C. M. at Fort Ethan Allen. Detail: Capts. O. Eiting and A. H. Appel and Lieuts. D. L. Tate and A. E. Williams (Orders 46, Fort Ethan Allen, March 14).

At Fort Thomas, Ky., March 26. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capts. William H. Crowell, 6th Inf.; Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William C. Bennett, 6th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf.; Palmer E. Pierce, 6th Inf.; George C. Saffleas, 6th Inf.; S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; Frank D. Ely, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 68, March 21, D. E.).

At Columbus Barracks, March 27. Detail: Capts. William M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg.; Thomas Sharpe, 17th Inf.; William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; David P. Cordray, 17th Inf.; Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf.; William D. Davis, 17th Inf.; Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 68, March 21, D. E.). At Fort Barrancas, March 28. Detail: Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d

Art.; Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art.; 2d Lieuts. George H. McManus, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art.; J. A. (S. O. 68, March 21, D. E.).

## COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. Warren R. Dunton, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Cincinnati, O., at his own request, to take effect June 5, 1895 (S. O. March 15, H. Q. A.).

## RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of the late Capt. Shepard, of the revenue cutter service, were interred, with due honors, at Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Catherine E. Whitall, who died recently, was the widow of Col. John A. Whitall, Pay Department, U. S. A., a distinguished Mexican veteran, and mother of Capt. S. R. Whitall, 16th Infantry. Col. Whitall died March 31, 1866.

The remains of Sergt. Charles Yonkers, U. S. A., retired, who died recently at Fort Wadsworth, were interred March 15, with military honors, in Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Long Island.

Mrs. Katherine Crittenden, widow of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. A., died March 13 at Chicago. She was a lady of many virtues, well known in New York and vicinity. Her distinguished husband died at Staten Island, Oct. 23, 1893.

Mr. Allan Jay Clark, who served as an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. N. from July, 1862, to June, 1865, died March 15 at his residence, 14 East 82d St., New York City. The funeral took place March 18, under the direction of the New York Commander of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of Capt. D. N. McDonald, formerly Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cavalry, died Feb. 6, 1895, at Carthage, Tenn. The deceased was a lady of many virtues and high talent. The Carthage M. E. Sunday school and church, of which she was a prominent member, in a series of resolutions, said: "In her death our town has lost one of its best women; our church, one of its most zealous members, and our Sunday school, one of its most faithful and efficient teachers." The death of this lady recalls the services of her husband, who was graduated in 1877, promoted to the 4th Cavalry, and resigned in 1888, particularly the late Gen. Crook's special mention of him in official orders for gallantry, ability, and enterprise in Lower California in January, 1885 (G. O. 6, H. Q. D. of Arizona, Feb. 2, 1885). Capt. McDonald is now proprietor of the McDonald House at Carthage, Tenn.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Adam Badeau, Captain, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly at his apartments in the Herbert House, Ridgewood, N. J., on March 19. He had had a stroke of apoplexy, had been operated on several times for removal of cataracts in both eyes, and was in a weak state of health. Gen. Badeau was born in Ridgewood Dec. 29, 1831. He began his career as a journalist, and obtained some literary reputation before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, and in 1862 with the Port Royal expedition as a correspondent of the New York "Express." There he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and in 1862 was appointed Captain and A. A. D. C. He served with Sherman in Louisiana until May, 1863. On the 27th of that month he was wounded severely. With his commander he was leading an assault on the works of the enemy at Port Hudson. He was appointed Military Secretary to General Grant in March, 1864, and was with his chief through the campaigns in the Wilderness and at Appomattox. He was breveted Brig. Gen. for his services in 1865, was mustered out in 1866, and appointed a Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, remaining on the staff of Gen. Grant. Soon after Gen. Grant took his seat as President, in March, 1869, Brig. Gen. Badeau was retired, for wounds received in the line of duty, with the rank of Captain. His brevets for gallant services are from Captain to Brigadier General in the Regular Army. From May to December, 1869, he occupied the post of Secretary of the American Legation in London. In 1870 he was entrusted with Government dispatches to Madrid. In the month of May following he returned to London as Consul General. That position was held by him until September, 1881. It was during that time, in 1877 and 1878, that he accompanied Gen. Grant in his famous tour around the world. For two years, from May, 1882, to April, 1884, Gen. Badeau was Consul General at Havana. Two appointments, one as United States Minister to Brussels in 1875, and to Copenhagen in 1881, were declined by him. Of the books which he published, the most widely read were "The Vagabonds," a collection of essays; "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," "Conspiracy, a Cuban Romance;" "Aristocracy in England," and "Grant in Peace."

That gallant soldier and veteran officer, "the noblest Roman of them all," Brevet Maj. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Brigadier General, U. S. A., retired, died March 20 at his home in Detroit, Mich., where he had lived for many years. Gen. Cooke was born at Leesburg, Va., June 13, 1809, entered the Military Academy in 1823, was graduated in 1827, and appointed to the 6th Infantry. From that time forward his career was one of arduous duty, always thoroughly and inflexibly performed. In 1829 he was on the expedition to the Upper Arkansas, was in the "Black Hawk" War, and at the battle of Bad Axe River, August, 1832; was Adjutant of his regiment in 1832-33, was promoted First Lieutenant of the First Dragoons in 1833, and Captain in 1835. During the Mexican War his principal service was in California. In 1847 he was promoted Major Second Dragoons, and received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for his services on the Pacific coast; in the Kansas disturbances in 1856-57; the Utah expedition, 1857-58, and when the war broke out was in command at Utah. His services during the war were varied and distinguished. In 1858 he had been promoted Colonel Second Dragoons, and in 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier General. On many battlefields he showed his skill and valor as a cavalry officer, and when the war closed he was breveted Major General for his gallant and meritorious services. After the war he held several responsible positions, the last being in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit, where he was retired from active service Oct. 29, 1873. Besides being a soldier, he was versed in law and an author of ability. He wrote "Scenes and Adventures in the Army; or, Romance of Military Life;" "The Conquest of New Mexico and California—an Historical and Personal Narrative," and "New Cavalry Tactics." A Virginian, he stood loyal to the Union at the cost of severance of family ties. His son, Gen. John Cooke, and his son-in-law, Gen. J. E. Stuart, were both prominent in the Confederate service. The estrangement between father and son was not overcome until just before the latter's death, about four years ago. About that time Gen. Cooke went to Richmond, and a reconciliation took place. No braver soldier than Philip St. George Cooke ever wore the uniform, and he was a strong type of the old military school, now almost passed away. He has deserved well of his country.

At Fort Thomas, Ky., March 26. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capts. William H. Crowell, 6th Inf.; Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William C. Bennett, 6th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf.; Palmer E. Pierce, 6th Inf.; George C. Saffleas, 6th Inf.; S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; Frank D. Ely, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 68, March 21, D. E.).

At Columbus Barracks, March 27. Detail: Capts. William M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg.; Thomas Sharpe, 17th Inf.; William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; David P. Cordray, 17th Inf.; Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf.; William D. Davis, 17th Inf.; Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 68, March 21, D. E.). At Fort Barrancas, March 28. Detail: Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d

## THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

The cup defender is now engrossing attention in yachting circles. The greatest secrecy is being preserved as to the construction of the yacht upon which America's hopes depend, but we have strong hints that she will be all that American ingenuity can make her. She is to have steel frames and her bottom is to be made out of Parson's manganese bronze. This metal is being manufactured at a factory near Philadelphia. Her upper works will probably be of aluminum. This matter has not yet been definitely settled, but the majority of opinion is that the white metal will be used for the vessel's upper works. The yacht's steel frames will be arranged in about the same manner as those of the Vigilant. Altogether the new yacht is expected to be the fastest boat that has ever flown the American flag in a cup race.

The new yacht, it is said, will be to all intents and purposes a big fin keel, her characteristics embodying those of the smaller classes of successful fin keel boats. The following details are given as to her construction. She will have steel frames on which will be a plating of bronze. Her principal dimensions are approximately 125 feet over all, 50 feet water line, 24 feet beam and 10 feet draught. The lead keel will be bolted on outside of the boat and will weigh about 70 tons. This keel is 34 feet 9 inches long on top, 5 feet 6 inches deep in the center, and 23 inches wide on the top at its widest part, which is just forward of the center. On top it narrows to a point forward and to a width of four inches aft. The keel rounds up at either end on the bottom, showing that quickness in stays is aimed at in the design. Toward the bottom the keel is built up to a thickness of 37 inches, so that the shape of the cross-section is not unlike that of an inverted keyhole. It is not pear-shaped, for the top sides are straight, and the bulb is in the lower half. The sail area, it is said, will be 1,000 feet greater than the Vigilant's.

(From the "University of Pennsylvania Courier.")

## INJURIES IN FOOTBALL GAMES.

The following is a report from reliable men in a number of institutions in regard to injuries received in football games last fall:

Pennsylvania	100	5	1	4
Yale	55	1	1	1
Princeton	95	7	1	1
Cornell	80	5	2	1
Dartmouth	77	8	1	1
Brown	65	1	1	1
Amherst	32	1	1	1
Westover	30	5	1	1
Union	50	2	2	1
Colgate	28	2	1	1
West Point	56	1	1	1
Rutgers	45	10	1	1
Lehigh	125	10	1	1
Franklin and Marshall	50	4	1	1
Dickinson	30	5	1	1
Purdue	29	5	1	1
University of Illinois	75	4	2	1
University of Kansas	90	4	1	1
Total	1,112	65	9	1

\*Number of different players.

†Players kept out of game for week or longer.

‡Players kept from study and general activity for week or longer.

§Players hurt permanently or for term of years.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Treasury Department officials, after a careful study of the provisions in the Sundry Civil Bill for the retirement of disabled officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, have concluded that it will not be necessary to wait until the beginning of the fiscal year, and it is probable that action will not be long delayed. It is understood that the President will probably within a few days convene a board of three surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service to examine and report upon the officers to be retired. While there are now 24 officers on waiting orders on account of disabilities of various kinds, it is possible that more than this number will be retired, as the law provides for the retirement of all officers who are incapacitated from efficiently performing their duties, and it is believed that this will include some officers who have been kept on duty in spite of disabilities of a minor character. When the law was first looked into at the Treasury Department it was thought that it would probably be impossible to fill all the vacancies that would occur in each grade. It has since been ascertained that the appropriation for the Cutter Service can be so used as to make it possible to fill all of the vacancies, and it is probable that all promotions will be made at once and the resulting vacancies in the lower grades will be filled as rapidly as candidates for the places qualify. The death of Capt. Shepard, the Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine in the Treasury Department, not only leaves a vacancy in that place to be filled, but it promotes 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, now commanding the Hudson at New York, to be a Captain; 2d Lieut. C. F. Fengar, now on the Boutwell at Savannah, to be a 1st Lieutenant, and 3d Lieut. C. M. White, now on the Bear at San Francisco, to be a 2d Lieutenant. The President in filling the vacancy at the head of the Revenue Marine Bureau must confine his choice to the captains of the Cutter Service, and it is believed at the Treasury Department that Capt. Shoemaker will probably be selected. It was understood some time ago that Secretary Carlisle was anxious to have this officer appointed chief of the bureau, but as he held the rank of first lieutenant it was impossible to do so. His promotion to a captaincy removed this objection, and he was, on March 18, appointed to succeed Capt. Shepard.

\*Residential appointments: Chas. C. Fengar, 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Chester M. White, 2d Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

## WEST POINT.

A large number of guests enjoyed the reading by Mrs. E. R. Betts at Mrs. Allen's last Friday afternoon, March 15. The selection given, "Sir Sans Peur," as taken from a collection of poems by Mrs. E. Spencer Trask, entitled "Under King Constantine." After the reading the guests were entertained by Mrs. Allen,

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A bankruptcy case recently reported in England is referred to as showing how difficult it is for married officers to pull along in the service in the face of the inconsiderate way they are ordered about. Each move means the disposing of property, furniture, etc., at a considerable loss, and further additional expenditure in setting up again at the new station. This has equal application to our own service.

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The Richmond (Va.) "State" utterly and entirely fails to comprehend the objections that are being raised by Southern people to the establishment of a national memorial park at Appomattox. It says: "In the name of common sense, is there anything in Appomattox that we of the South are ashamed of? On the contrary, is not the name itself the synonym of Southern courage, of Southern manhood, of Southern sacrifice, of Southern devotion to principle?"

A sailor on board a British troopship has complained to London "Truth" "that the ship's company is limited to two parrots for each mess of about twelve men, and if these are not in uniform cages they are thrown overboard. Tastes, of course, differ, says Labouchere, but I should myself have thought an allowance of one parrot to every six men on board a troopship was not an unreasonably small one." If we were to speak from experience we should say that one harsh-voiced parrot to a squadron would be an overplus. Perhaps the sailor might find some more melodious bird whose winning ways would secure favor for it.

Another army retirement next week will be that on March 31 of Col. George Henry Elliot, Corps of Engineers, after a distinguished service dating from July, 1855, when he was graduated from the Military Academy, fourth in his class, and promoted to the Artillery. After a fair share of frontier duty he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, in 1857. During the war he rendered important professional service at various strategic points of the country, and was breveted Major in 1865. Since the war his services have been of a very high order, performed with credit to the army, to the country, and to himself. In 1883 he attained the grade of Colonel. To the good wishes of his many friends for his future health and happiness we beg to add our own tribute to his worth as an officer and a gentleman.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Sir Frederick Bedford has once more found it necessary to teach a native tribe on the West Coast that it is a dangerous game to meddle with the Britisher. In the Brass River, as at Nana Town and elsewhere, the operations have been carried to a successful termination and without any loss of time. It is somewhat odd, however, and worth consideration, that the pains and penalties inflicted on one recalcitrant chief should have had no apparent effect on the others. In all three cases the predisposing cause for the aggressive movements of the natives is to be found in their acquisition of modern weapons and ammunition. Having accumulated rifles and machine guns, and seemingly the professional aid also of foreigners in the placing and construction of their batteries, it was a certainty that before long the African chieftain, who has probably won and holds his position among his fellows by force of arms, would want to test the efficiency of his new material."

In the "Independent" for March 7 Hon. Henry A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, introduces a series of articles on the South and its resources, with "A General Southern Outlook," in which he tells us that the South is not suffering as much from business depression as the West; they are making iron in Alabama at lower rates than at any other point in America, and there is no country where good land can be bought so cheaply as in the South. The great need of the country is manufactures, and to have the attention of people seeking homes turned in that direction. The negroes are not doing so well as the whites because of their improvidence, but they are doing better than anywhere else, and they show a growing disposition to secure homes for themselves. Politically, they are waking up to a very large extent, and are showing more disposition to think for themselves. The building of the Nicaragua Canal would, in the opinion of Mr. Herbert, result in great benefit to the iron and timber interests of the Southern States.

Capt. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry, says so many good things in his essay on "Discipline in the United States Army," to which we referred last week, that it is difficult to select the best. But here are a few suggestions which seem to us of primary importance to the interior discipline and economy of the Army at large. He says:

We need in order to develop better non-commissioned officers, and, in that way, to improve our discipline:

1. To have ambition more general in the ranks, and its aims not quite so high. Give commissions to the pre-eminent few, place the warrant within the reach of the deserving many.

2. To keep the ranks well filled with good men of experience, so that old soldiers, not recruits, will get the chevrons.

3. To make a radical change in our barrack system by which a separation will take place between the non-commissioned officer and the private, and intercourse between the two classes will be limited as nearly as possible to the official.

4. To make a change in the extra duty system by which the non-commissioned officer will always be the financial superior of the private.

5. To give larger pay commensurate with the new duties and responsibilities we are placing on our sergeants and corporals.

March 23, 1895.

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## THE UNITED STATES AND NEW JAPAN.

Midori Komatz, in an article in the "Arena" for March, presents a rooseate picture of "Japan; Its Present and Future." The new Japan has, he tells us, "inherited from her mother Greeklike quick perception, Teutonlike simplicity, ready submission to the superior, insatiable ambition for a higher, better life, and chivalric sentiment to which honor is everything and life or wealth nothing." Her victories are due not alone to the skill of her soldiers, the excellence of their arms and much less to the number of her troops, but depend in great measure upon the bravery, loyalty and patriotism of her soldiers. The Japanese Army is not an army of the Emperor or of the Government merely; it is the Army of the people who, without a single dissenting voice, voted a war loan extraordinary of 150,000,000 yen. "This is a war of righteousness; let us show what a righteous war is, alike to the foe and to the world," is the popular cry of Japan. The soldiers are constantly urged by Government and press to refrain from revenge, and Mr. Komatz draws a touching picture of the slightly wounded Japanese soldiers, perhaps growing more sympathetic on account of their own afflictions, dragging more severely wounded enemies toward the field hospital. He describes his own father as asking a wounded Chinese, in hospital at Tokio, what he thought of his treatment, and receiving this answer: "I cannot realize whether we are still in this wicked world or in that holy paradise." With the single exception of Port Arthur, "the Japanese soldiers have not only restrained their anger but treated the enemy's captives and wounded with marked kindness even before the awful sight of their brutally decapitated and mutilated compatriots." The Japanese are establishing provisional government wherever they have conquered in Manchuria, releasing the inhabitants from one year's revenues. Their soldiers are strictly required to pay for everything, even for a pail of water or a box of matches, and the Chinese prefer the government of the invaders to the disorderly, exacting government of the Manchus.

Japan has convinced the world that the Asiatic "can use the resources of science," the enchanted armor in which Europe "fancied herself panoplied forever." She has exploded the English central idea that the yellow races were destined to remain weak and semi-civilized. "The Japanese are sensitive to honor, therefore, to defend it they are ready to sacrifice their lives; they are sensitive to progress, therefore they contend for matching the European civilization; they are sensitive to dignity, therefore they strive to enter into the enlightened family of the world; they are sensitive to humanity, therefore they embrace Christianity as soon as they are convinced of its benignant and benevolent power. Once convince the Japanese of a right principle, surely they will grasp it with enthusiasm and sincerity. Once start them in the right direction, they will at once march toward it with all energy and without ceasing."

The Japanese fully recognize and earnestly seek to realize the truth that the permanent greatness of a nation is based upon morality, and moral purity is higher than intellectual power. "There is," says this enlightened Japanese, "a mission still unfulfilled by any nation; that is, the realization of a kingdom of righteousness, a realm of justice and purity, a virtuous nation such as would be looked upon with respect and deference in the world's intercourse, just as a virtuous person is loved and esteemed in the community. It is the achievement of this mission which is the sole aspiration of the Japanese. This is the principle to which they are attached, this is the goal for which they aim. Wherefore the world may rest assured that Japan is neither a 'human tiger' nor a disturber of peace."

There is special significance in this last statement taken in connection with the conclusions of that profound student of "Social Evolution," Benjamin Kidd, that the evolution which is slowly proceeding in human society is not primarily intellectual, but ethical and religious. The winning races have been those in which, other things being equal, the religious character has been most fully developed. "Amongst these, again, the races that have acquired an ever-increasing ascendancy have been those which have possessed the best ethical system."

It is satisfactory to find Mr. Komatz saying at the conclusion of his article: "Nothing could be more gratifying

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

to me than to see the Americans, whom we Japanese regard as the most advanced nation in the civilized world, as well as our best friends, so profoundly sympathize with the cause of our country on almost all occasions. That may be due, I think, either to the genial good will toward every progressive people, or to the natural magnanimity, incapable of jealousy or envy, on the part of the Americans. Count Hirobumi Ito, our Premier, is reported to have said: 'A few of our officers who were in Europe when the war broke out, and who immediately returned through the United States, have told us, with much emotion, of friendly feelings and hearty reception they met with everywhere there. Once more we have had an opportunity of finding out who are our friends.'

Let us in the United States take Japan at her own estimate; let us extend to her in this her hour of aroused patriotism the meed of cordial sympathy and appreciation; remembering from our own experience how deeply good will extended at such a time sinks into the recollection of a great and generous people. To Japan we are joined by the ties of past friendship and present good will; from China we have nothing to expect but an intensification of the contemptuous antipathy ingrained in the nature of this antipodal people. We have no occasion to show hostility to China, but we should beware how we interfere in any measure on her behalf. The best thing we can wish for her is the complete collapse of the corrupt rule of the Manchu dynasty under the vigorous blows of Japan.

## A STITCH IN TIME.

Referring to the action of the State troops, whose single volley, during the labor riots in 1886, dispersed a threatening mob and put an end to the trouble, a prominent citizen thus expressed himself: "What they ought to have done was to fire blank cartridges first," and was amazed when answered that the man who fired blank cartridges at a mob was a murderer. It had not occurred to the gentleman that, encouraged by the harmless character of the first fire, the mob, in redoubled fury and numbers, would attack and thereby necessitate several volleys and the taking of many lives, where, perhaps, one had sufficed.

And now the serious question arises, What has been the effect of the use of troops within the last two years? At Chicago and Sacramento, at Brooklyn and Savannah they have been called into active service; have been hooted, stoned, brick-batted and abused; and have borne their sorry lot with infinite patience, with fine discipline, and with what the press has seen fit to term noble forbearance.

Long before the civil authorities, in any case, had exhausted the means at their disposal, and before, in some cases, they had exerted their powers at all, the appeal has gone forth for troops, and, scattered in small detachments over the threatened districts, the soldiery have been compelled to perform police duties without possessing police powers. At Chicago for four weeks, at Sacramento for two, at Brooklyn for one, at Savannah for a single night, they have been brought into close contact with turbulent, law-breaking crowds. At Chicago and Brooklyn they were confronted by masses of "toughs" and criminals; saw their officers and comrades knocked senseless with stones; were in some cases fired upon, and with vengeance ready in their hands, have still withheld it. A few bayonet pricks, a brace of drunkards or desperate characters shot red-handed in the midst of their crimes, and one braggart deservedly slashed by the sword of a "regular" sum up the casualties distributed among some fifty thousand rioters, and the lesson taught them in the past two years is that they can blackguard and brick-bat the soldier with an impunity that would be denied them in the case of the police. So far from learning to dread the coming of the troops they have found that it meant no real menace to them after all. They were simply there to be stoned.

In plain words, therefore, the policy of the authorities has been to put a premium on rioting. We have simply been "firing blank cartridges" after all. The whole thing is wrong! The troops should never be called out until the civil authorities have done their best with their own force and found it powerless. Then, once having called upon the military arm, the civil should, for the moment, step aside. The troops should be there, not as a nucleus about which the mob could rally and open their fire, be it only with brick-bats and billingsgate, but as a charging column ordered to sweep those streets, disperse that gang, hunt them to their holes, and do it instantaneously. Familiarity breeds contempt. The longer the "tough" can rub up against the uniform the less he dreads it. The appearance of the troops upon the scene should mean the instant disappearance of the mob, and, after one or two sharp lessons, would mean it everywhere and once and for all.

Will not some Governor, with the backbone of the lamented Rusk, step forward again and put a stop to this nonsense, or shall we go on from bad to worse until, emboldened by their immunity from punishment at the hands of the authorities, either civil or military, the mob musters in overwhelming force and hundreds of lives must be sacrificed before it is crushed?

It is too early to determine the exact facts in the case of the American steamer *Allianca*, whose master reports that she was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat while passing the coast of Cuba, beyond the three-mile limit. Nor is it necessary that we should wait a judicial investigation into the facts. What is wanted in such cases is a prompt and energetic assertion of the

rights of American nationality. When a foreign man-of-war fires into or at an American vessel, pursuing its peaceful way upon the high seas, it is bound to justify itself. On its face such an act is an outrage upon our flag, and it should be so treated. It is not the business of the American skipper to prove his innocence; the onus probandi is on his assailant. It is argued that Capt. Crossman should have hove to when fired at by the Spaniard, and trusted to making a claim for damages. We are glad that our Yankee skippers do not reason so. They have not forgotten, if others have, the experience of the Captain of the *Ellen Rispan*, who, in May, 1877, was seized by a Spanish guardacosta, twenty miles off shore, and imprisoned four days, subject to the inclemencies of the weather. The captain of another whaling schooner was kept five days. According to the New York "Sun," "the State Department officials who are familiar with the past conduct of Spanish war vessels in Cuban waters toward American ships assert that in almost all instances where they have been detained proof was lacking of any substantial reason for suspecting the Americans of being filibusters, and the action of the commanders indicated rather a disposition to assert their authority over harmless vessels rather than to emphasize the purpose of protecting their Government and the possible injury through assistance to insurrectionists." It is not the business of our Government to act as a judge between one of our citizens and a foreign gunboat, against whom a prima facie case is made out. It should assert the absolute immunity of every American vessel from foreign interference, while pursuing her course over the great ocean highways, which are equally free to all. An outrage upon our flag is not to be condoned for by an formal apology, when there is no reason to believe, as there is in the case of Spain, that our standard is held in disrespect. Such an act should be met by an unmistakable assertion of National sovereignty.

The Kansas City "Times" says: "Although the transfer of the Military Prison to the Department of Justice is one of grave concern to the discipline of the Army, neither of the service papers have been heard to express themselves editorially upon the subject? What is the trouble?" The arguments for the change have been so well presented by others in the columns of the Journal that it seemed hardly necessary to reinforce them by editorial comment. The transfer of the prison should certainly be made in the interest of Army discipline, however it may seem from the point of view of local interests at Fort Leavenworth.

The New York "Times" of Sunday, March 17, 1895, published an interesting article on the Willets Point, N. Y., museum. "The collection there," says the "Times" in the introduction of the article, "includes models of some of the engines of war that may be called upon to play a part in some future conflict, and many models of river and harbor improvements carried on under the direction of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army stationed at this place. The museum is one of the most interesting of the many interesting features of the fort. It is a modest-looking brick building near the main entrance. Its exterior gives the visitor no information of the purpose to which it is devoted. But once inside hours can be spent with entertainment and instruction."

Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, who has been appointed Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, is one of the most efficient and popular officers of that service. He was born in the town of Glendale, Clearfield County, Pa., March 27, 1841. His father was the late Capt. William R. Shoemaker, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who at that time was stationed at the various frontier garrisons in the territory between Illinois and Kansas. When young Shoemaker was 8 years old he crossed the plains with Col. "Joe" Morence, who was com-missioned, shortly after the Mexican War, to lead 1,500 men to New Mexico to stock the military posts there. From that time until his appointment to the Naval Academy in 1858 he led the life of a frontiersman. At the end of three years at the Naval Academy he resigned and entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a Third Lieutenant, commissioned Nov. 20, 1860. April 6, 1864, he resigned from the service and went into business in the West. In June, 1868, he was recommissioned a Lieutenant.

The relief of Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard is believed to be a preliminary step toward the appointment of a naval officer as a member of the board, constituted to make a survey of the Nicaraguan Canal, as provided by the sundry civil law. President Cleveland, it is well known, is now considering the question of appointing the members of the board. Although the relief of Civil Engr. Menocal is significant, it may be that he will relieve Civil Engr. Mordecai C. Endicott, on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and that that officer will be detailed as a member of the board. In any event, the probabilities are that either of these two officers will obtain this duty. There are a number of applicants in the Engineer Corps of the Army who are anxious to secure appointment on the board. Col. W. P. Craighill is mentioned as the most promising candidate. The President will appoint a third member from civil life. The act of Congress under which the board will be appointed requires that it shall report before Nov. 1 next.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

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## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station in service to which the vessel is assigned.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.) At Panama.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (u. a. s.) At Cartagena March 15.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) At Nagasaki.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Port Said March 21.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) Left Chefoo March 20 for Port Arthur.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Address New York Navy Yard. Left Bermuda March 20 for New York.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (u. a. s.) Left Laguna March 19 for Santo Domingo. Was at latter place March 22.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (u. a. s.) Off 42d St., North River, New York. Was inspected March 20.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Shanghai, China, March 20.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) Left Nagasaki March 20 for Chemulpo.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Schoolship) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship) At Santa Cruz March 19.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) Left New York March 17 for Norfolk. Was there March 21.

FRANKLIN, 30, Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Hong Kong March 6. Will proceed to Nagasaki.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.) Was at Halifax March 13 to take on coal, and left March 18 en route to European station.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) Left Laguna March 19 for Santo Domingo. Was at latter place March 22.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Seattle.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Mobile, Ala., March 22.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Cruising in company with the Cincinnati, Minneapolis and Raleigh. Address mail from March 30 to April 20 care U. S. Consul, Havana, Cuba.

Left Laguna March 19 for Santo Domingo. Was at latter place March 22, and will next visit Port au Prince and Santiago.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) Ordered from Mare Island, to Santa Barbara, Cal., to remain until April 20. A flower show is in progress there, and the Navy Department has taken this action at the request of Californians.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Newchang, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Left Colon March 16 for Cartagena.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Buenaventura, Columbia, Feb. 20.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowningshield, (Receiving-ship) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (flagship). Left Athens, Greece, for Corfu March 19, and arrived March 22.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). On a cruise in West Indies.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.) New Magdalene Bay, Cal., on survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Arrived at New York Navy Yard March 21 from a cruise off Fire Island, where a derelict was destroyed.

Owing to heavy sea further operations on another floating wreck had to be abandoned for the time being.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship).

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a. s.) At Chemulpo March 11.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. dynamite cruiser Vesuvius left the New York Navy Yard on the afternoon of March 14 for a cruise off Barnegat, in search of a derelict, which she was to blow up. She returned March 21.

After the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, which is expected to take place with great festivities in July, the German Emperor purposes to pass through the canal with his guests in the Hohenzollern and Kaiser-aderl from Brunsbüttel on the Elbe.

The fact that the disintegrable gunboats built for the operations in Madagascar are to be conveyed from France to Majunga in English bottoms has led to violent argument in France, where the Anglophobes accuse the Navy of incompetence and of unwillingness to give loyal help to the Army.

Efforts are being made to obtain the frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. Gov. Greenhalge has given assurance that he will do all he can to further the project, and, if necessary, will send a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject.

Advices from Boston, March 18, announce that a test was made on the above date at the Navy Yard with the ram Katahdin, to determine her centre of gravity. The result will be officially announced later. Among those present at the test were Comdr. J. N. Miller, Chief Constructor Philip Hitchborn, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, and Lieut. C. P. Perkins, U. S. N. There was also present the class in naval construction of the Institute of Technology.

The Russian Government is laying down at the St. Petersburg Navy Yard two iron clads, a cruiser, a gunboat and fifteen torpedo boats. From the same yard she recently launched five cruisers. An ironclad of 11,000 tons, a cruiser and a training ship will be begun shortly. An ironclad and four torpedo boats are equipping at Nicolaifff, where another ironclad has been begun. Other war ships are building at Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at Copenhagen and in England.

The French Minister of Marine kept at St. Pierre Miquelon, near Newfoundland, a stock of empty barrels. The Colonial Governor asked that they might be removed. The Commissioner of the Minister of Marine ruled, however, that they must be sent to France. As no transport is to be found in the Newfoundland waters, it was necessary to charter a sailing vessel, the Sealflower, which was on its way to St. Malo. The vessel landed, the other day, its precious freight, a sum of \$500 being paid by the Admiralty to the owners. The barrels were sold by auction, and fetched \$30.

There is a good deal of satisfaction expressed by the privates of the marine corps at the issuance of an order by Secretary Herbert publishing an extract from the army appropriation law enacted by the last Congress, in relation to retained pay. This law repealed the law of 1890, which provided that \$4 per month should be retained from the pay of enlisted men. The idea of the law of 1890 was that the retention of part of the pay of a recruit would prevent him from deserting. It operated in an opposite manner, however, and the authorities were glad to see it repealed. As a result of the repeal of the law the Secretary has directed that pay retained under its provisions will not be paid until final settlement.

The Spanish steamer Reina Regente has been found where she sank in water so shallow that eighteen inches of her masts are visible. Not a single survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port, nor has any single body been found that could be identified as that of one of the officers or crew of the lost ship. The Alfonso XII., which discovered the wreck, is taking divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel, with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of raising her. The Reina Regente left Tangier on March 10, bound for Cadiz, with a crew of 420 men on board. On that and the two succeeding days there were terrific storms in that region. She was one of the three Spanish men-of-war that visited New York at the time of the naval celebration in 1893. She was a twin-screw protected cruiser, 320 feet long, 20 feet 7 inches beam, 19 feet 8 inches draught and 4,750 tons displacement.

Arrangements are being perfected at the Navy Department for the coming competitive trial of machine guns. This will probably take place on or about April 1, at the Washington Navy Yard. The board to conduct the trial will be composed of Comdr. Charles F. Sperry, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign Twining. The guns which will take part in the competition, so far as the Ordnance Naval Bureau is concerned, are the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, the Gatling and the Accles. The board which conducted a competitive trial of machine guns last fall, it will be remembered, found the minority in favor of the Gatling and the majority in favor of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt. Following the trial of machine guns the competitive trial of small arms will begin. A large number of weapons have been entered for this contest, notwithstanding the report of the board which conducted a trial of these weapons last fall, and made very favorable findings for the Luger rifle.

M. Weyl's opinion upon the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei embodies much sound sense and deserves to be cited. Rendering a full meed of praise to the personal bravery of the dead Admiral, he remarks that it was a capital error for the Chinese fleet to lie in the harbor instead of endeavoring to force the blockade. Admiral Ting should have harassed the Japanese with his torpedo boats, and by the fire of Liu-Kung-Tan, and, having cleared his mine-field, should have issued from the harbor, endeavored to force the Japanese position, and sought safety in one or other of the southern ports. Even if it be conceived that the Admiral had express orders to remain at Wei-Hai-Wei, M. Weyl still thinks he erred in remaining on the defensive. In this opinion we cannot but agree. Ting was a brave man who, earlier in the operations, would probably have made good use of his fleet if he had been left a free hand, but he was far from being a Farragut.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THEATIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.) New Magdalene Bay, Cal., on survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

"And so much of the act approved June 16, 1890, as provides that \$4 per month shall be retained from the pay of enlisted men is hereby repealed." The appropriation act having been approved Feb. 12, 1895, the \$4 per month will be retained as usual to include Feb. 11, 1895. Pay retained under the provisions of the act of June 16, 1890, will be paid until final settlement.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

G. O. 444, March 9, 1895, Navy Dept.

Publishes an extract from the act to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy, approved Feb. 25, 1895. In view of the provisions of the act quoted, a release from the Navy or Marine Corps will be furnished, upon application to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the case of an enlisted man in the Navy, or to the Colonel Commandant in the case of a marine, to each deserter coming within the provisions of the act. The applicant will be required to file an affidavit stating whether he has absented himself from the United States while in desertion, and if he has so absented himself, the time of his absence will be deducted from the two years' limitation. The release herein provided for shall not operate as a discharge, shall not remove the charge of desertion, nor shall it carry any claim for pay, pension or allowances of any nature. It simply relieves the government from the expense of apprehending those deserters who, by reason of the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1895, cannot be tried for desertion, and at the same time serves to protect them from arrest.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 16.—Med. Dir. Michael Bradley ordered before a retiring board to meet in Philadelphia on March 20.

Civil Engr. Franklin C. Prindle detached from the Navy Yard, New York, on March 20 and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, April 1.

The Inspection Board ordered to inspect the cruiser Columbia on March 20.

MARCH 17.—Sunday.

MARCH 18.—No orders.

MARCH 19.—Ensign Benjamin Wright detached from the Naval War Records Office and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Ensign Edward Moale, Jr., detached from the Albatross and granted three months' leave.

Comdr. Edwin Longnecker ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Richard M. Hughes detached from duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. Marbury Johnson detached from the Concord, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 20.—Chief Engr. John K. Barton ordered to duty on board the Mohican.

Chief Engr. Albert C. Engard detached from the Mohican, home, and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 21.—Paymr. Albert W. Bacon detached from duty as General Storekeeper at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Olympia.

Passed Asst. Paymr. Leeds C. Kerr ordered to duty as General Storekeeper at Mare Island, April 1.

Passed Asst. Surg. Fred A. Hesler ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. Philadelphia per steamer leaving San Francisco, April 4.

Asst. Surg. Rand P. Crandall detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 22.—Passed Asst. Paymr. L. C. Kerr detached from duty at Mare Island.

Paymr. W. W. Woodhull detached from League Island, and ordered to Mare Island.

Pay Insp. Edwin Putnam detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to League Island.

Pay Dir. Edwin May detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, and ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Paymr. George E. Hendee ordered to Portsmouth.

Med. Dirs. R. C. Dean, Newton L. Bates and B. H. Kidder are appointed to a board to survey, March 23.

Comdr. R. M. Berry is ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Karl Rohrer detached from Bethlehem Iron Works and ordered to compass instruction at the Navy Department.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAVALRY.—It is expected that the issue of the new carbine to the cavalry will begin about May 1 next.

C. M.—The Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., will not commence active work for a year at least, as no appointments to the Medical Corps have been made, owing to the reduction of the corps.

F. H. B. asks whether the contract for the construction of the submarine torpedo boat has been given to Mr. Holman or not; if so, on what day was it signed. Answer.—The contract has not been awarded yet, but will be shortly.

J. R.—If your friend deserted in 1877 and has been within the limits of the U. S. ever since, then he should go to the nearest military post and apply to the commanding officer for a "Deserter's Release," which will undoubtedly be furnished him.

A. F. C.—The official Army Regulations are not for sale. You may obtain a copy, however, by writing to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., but we believe the last edition, 1889, is exhausted. A new edition is soon to be issued.

CONSTANT READER asks where he can procure the work entitled "Organization of Tactics," and the price. Answer.—Apply to the author, Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th U. S. Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The price of the book is \$1.50. The firm that published it has gone out of business.

B. 6TH CAV., asks: A man served five years, re-enlisted within limits and took discharge under three years three months act; enlisted subsequently out of limits, receiving \$16 per month. Is he entitled to the three years and three months act again (having enlisted for five years)? Answer.—Yes.

E. asks on whom does the responsibility rest that a regimental band of the National Guard is playing proper music and keeping correct time at parades, the bandmaster or the drum major. Answer.—If the band is marching the drum major beats the time with his staff, and is therefore mainly responsible that correct time is kept, but the band leader is also responsible that his band knows how to play in correct time, and must keep his eyes and ears open while the band is marching. When the band is playing at a ceremony and is at a standstill the band leader is solely responsible for the time. But there should be at all times unanimous and hearty concert of action between the band leader and the drum major, and then all such questions as to pre-rogatives are not likely to arise.

W. de F. I. asks: (1) Is there any regulation to prevent the cadets at West Point from receiving anything but letters through the mails from their friends? Answer.—Academic Regulations prohibit cadets receiving anything through the mails, except letters and newspapers, without special permission. (2) What is the name of the cadet representing the 14th N. Y. District at the U. S. M. A.? Answer.—Has no representative at present at the Academy. (3) Are there frequent vacancies in the Medical Department, and what examinations would a physician have to pass in order to become a U. S. Army surgeon? Answer.—Vacancies occur from time to time, and if you apply to the Surgeon General he will furnish you with the necessary information on printed circulars.

## FRIDAY'S ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. D. A. Lyle from Midvale Steel Works to temporary duty at Sandy Hook.

Leave for three months has been granted 1st Lieut. William G. Elliott, 12 Inf.

March 23, 1895.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## THE NEW RIFLE APPROVED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It takes all sorts and manner of men to make this world, and this seems not the less true when we look over the little world of our Army. The remarks of the twenty-five-year Captain, in regard to the new rifle, will, I am sure, not meet with the unanimous approval of his fellow-officers. Truly, the sight on the new rifle is not provided with a wind gauge, and it is believed that this is done designingly, not because it was deemed necessary to copy any foreign sight exactly, but because it was liable to derangement, entailed useless detail in construction, and was more properly an appendage of a rifle for use on the range only, and not necessary on a rifle for service use. The telescope, wind gauge, sight level and vernier sights are all well enough in their proper place, but that place is not on a rifle made for the rough usage of military life.

As for accuracy the United States Magazine Rifle Team at Fort Sheridan last summer was but little behind the Springfield Rifle Team in scores, up to and including 600 yards, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the rifles were new to the men using them, and the mechanism and sights distinctly different from those of the arms they had been accustomed to use.

The reason that the new rifle weighs more than the old forty-five calibre may lie in the fact that the high pressures of smokeless powders now in use, and the much increased velocities of the bullet, may set up vibrations in the metal that requires heavy barrels to overcome. As to the unnecessary clumsiness, one has to look very carefully to find it—the butt plate is light and neat, the trigger-guard is small and light, the breech mechanism is none too large for its work, nor is it ungraceful, and the wooden cover to the barrel will be found very necessary when the piece is to be fired with any rapidity; the lower band is about the same as in the old model, and the upper band has to provide a firm support for the bayonet, and is none too large for this purpose.

It is generally conceded that the new rifle is a very graceful piece as regards its looks. Properly taken care of, the ramrod will not be liable to the troubles mentioned, nor will it become necessary to use it except in very rare cases. No criticism is made on the weak cut-off spring, nor on the color of the cut-off, which should be either bright or marked in some way to distinguish it from the breech so that the squad leader may be able to tell when the magazine is on or off.

As to leaving the judgment of the gun to men who have shot it, an examination of the personnel of the board that selected it would lead to the discovery that the board was composed of men who were familiar with the capabilities of rifles in general, and of this one in particular.

## ONE WHO HAS SHOT THE NEW RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Boise Barracks, Idaho, March 14, 1895.

The objections, which could properly be urged against the Springfield rifle, and which led to its retirement, were:

1. The dangerous zone was too short.
2. It was not provided with a magazine. The United States magazine rifle, model 1892, has a much greater initial velocity, and hence a much flatter trajectory and longer dangerous zone. For this reason it is an immense improvement on the Springfield. The maximum continuous dangerous zone of the Springfield is 400 yards, when the gun is fired from the ground and aimed at the foot of the target, infantry standing. The United States magazine rifle increases this maximum dangerous zone about 50 per cent. The dangerous zone for the longer useful range is also greatly increased. The magazine of the new arm is certainly simple, and apparently durable and not overifiable to get out of order. If the magazine is disabled, the arm is still a serviceable single-loader. It is submitted that the magazine rifle remedies the two serious defects of the Springfield field. Moreover, these defects in the Springfield are inherent, and can not be overcome. The breech mechanism could not stand the pressure necessary to give the projectile the required initial velocity; nor has any plan been devised to fit the Springfield with a magazine.

It is admitted that the magazine rifle, with its present rear sight, will perhaps not be as good a target gun as the Springfield, and this only on account of lack of wind gauge, and inability to take elevations except in hundreds of yards. Still it made a very good first appearance record at the competition of 1894. Let us inquire if our present sight will not fulfill all the requirements of a service sight. A delicate and complicated sight, although better for target purposes, will not stand the rough usage of a campaign.

The preponderance of opinion is in favor of collective and against individual fire. In a battle most of the firing will be against lines, lines of skirmishers in the firing line, and lines of small bodies of troops (each small body either in line or a short column) forming the supporting forces. These lines will not only be the objectives, but the lines themselves, and not the individual soldiers forming them, will be the target aimed at. For this reason the wind gauge will seldom be required. If the rifle should be provided with a wind gauge, it is doubtful about its being used in collective firing, or much, if any, advantage arising from its use. In individual fire, a man who would take the care to adjust his windage, would probably make allowance for the wind when he aims if there should be no wind gauge.

Our present trajectory being so much flatter, it is probable that shooting with elevations differing by 100 yards will give increased efficacy at short and mid ranges, and at least equal efficacy at the long ranges. At long and extreme ranges the distance is not generally determined, and recourse is often, if not generally, had to combine sights, in order to insure the target falling within the beaten zone. At all of these ranges this zone is about 100 yards, and the adjustability of the sights would seem quite adequate. For the fire of position, when the range is known, or carefully determined, it might be preferable to be able to give intermediate elevations. This could easily be provided for, as the 100-yard divisions on the leaf are longer as the distances increase.

It would certainly be desirable to have our rifle as light as possible. The calibre has been materially reduced, and at first sight it would appear that we could reasonably expect a corresponding reduction in weight. But let us remember that the pressure on the barrel has been increased, as well as the strain on the breech mechanism, in order to give us the necessary initial velocity and its attendant advantages. It would seem that an increase of half a pound in the weight of the arm is a small price to pay for the advantages gained. The difference in the weight of the cartridges more than counterbalances this; or, if we carry the same weight of cartridges, the number is increased, and that most important problem, the supply of ammunition to the firing line on the battlefield, is made a little easier.

The automatic correction for drift is only approximate

in the magazine rifle, but this is also true of the Springfield.

It is submitted that the advantages of the magazine rifle over the Springfield are essential, and advantages that could not be grafted upon the discarded arm; also, that the disadvantages cited by "Captain of 25 Years' Service" are either minor, or one that can be easily remedied if it is decided that changes are necessary or advisable.

L. A. LOVERING, Captain 4th Infantry.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

March 18, 1895.

The schedule of games for the baseball season of 1895 is given below: April 6, St. John's College; April 13, Johns Hopkins; April 20, Kendall Green; April 27, Dickinson College; May 4, Johns Hopkins; May 11, Lehigh University; May 18, Georgetown College; June 1, Western Maryland College. The members of the Naval Academy team are: 1st base, Halligan; 2d base, Henry; 3d base, Toser; shortstop, Littlefield; left field, Asserson; right field, Jenson; center field, Williams; pitchers, Henderson, Roper; catchers, Hanrahan, Leibfeldt; subs., Constance, Pettengill and Johnson, T. L.

An interesting game of baseball between the Officers' team and the First Class team took place on Saturday afternoon. The play on both sides was creditable. Score, 7 to 1 in favor of the Officers. Positions were as follows:

Officers.	Pitcher . . . . .	First Class.
Hubbard . . . . .	Catcher . . . . .	McCormack
Haezel . . . . .	1st base . . . . .	Monaghan
Robertson . . . . .	2d base . . . . .	Barnes
Bullard . . . . .	3d base . . . . .	Gherardi
Wells . . . . .	Shortstop . . . . .	Standley
Eberly . . . . .	Right field . . . . .	Baby
Marvel . . . . .	Center field . . . . .	Bannan
White . . . . .	Left field . . . . .	Bennett
		Bagley
		Umpire, Cadet Roper.

In accordance with a recent order the library will be opened to cadets on Sunday afternoons in future, from 2 until 5 P. M. The privilege will be extended to cadets, officers and instructors only. A first class man will be detailed to have charge of the library during the interval.

It is understood that several of the cadets who resigned recently will endeavor to pass the approaching examinations for admission as cadets in the Revenue Marine Service.

Mrs. F. J. Schell, wife of Passed Asst. Engr. Schell, is visiting friends at the Academy.

The athletic tournament held in the gymnasium last Saturday night was by far the best event of the year. The performance was entirely by cadets. The order of events was as given below: 1, Bag bell drill; 2, Small sword exercise; 3, Side horse; 4, Indian club; 5, Long horse, rings; 6, Wrestling; 7, Club race; 8, Sabre; 9, Boat's crew; 10, Boxing; 11, Vault kick jump; 12, Horizontal bar; 13, Tumbling; 14, Elephant race; 15, Parallel bars; 16, Pyramids; 17, Cane exercise. The club race was won by Cadet H. Williams; Cadet H. W. Marshall won the elephant race. The work of Cadets Mustin, Arnold, Karns and Palmer was particularly fine. One of the pyramids created much merriment. The topmost cadet shouted, "Bone;" whereupon the others in the pyramid nodded their heads affirmatively. "Bust!" said he, and more emphatic nods followed. "Blige!" and the pyramid collapsed. At the end of the exercises the participants gave the Academy yell.

The Academy Chapel choir now has practice on Friday evenings after recitations.

Cadet George Mann, first class, has been dropped. Mr. Mann was found deficient in seamanship on the recent semi-annual examinations, and also had more than two-thirds of the number of demerits allowed for the first class year.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

2d Lieut. A. L. Williams, recently transferred from Troop L to Troop E, 3d Cav., arrived at this post on the evening of March 13, and is now for duty with his troop. 2d Lieut. J. H. Rice, 3d Cav., has been relieved from temporary duty with Troop E, 3d Cav.

Maj. Keefer, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., March 12, and paid the troops in the afternoon.

Capt. Emmet Crawford Garrison No. 127, R. A. and N. U., decided at their last regular meeting to give a ball at Corporation Hall, Winooski, on the evening of Monday, April 15. The necessary arrangements have been placed in the hands of Comy. Sergt. W. Grum, 1st Sergt. Frank Kaine and Corp. Gust. Wilde, Troop G; 1st Sergt. J. R. Harbinson, Sergts. H. E. Eusdin and Ambrose Shea, Troop F, 3d Cav.

Sergt. Thomas R. Gray, Troop F, 3d Cav., has been discharged for disability. Sergt. Gray is a severe loss to the service, and his discharge is deeply deplored by his friends and comrades.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fremont gave a dinner on Wednesday evening. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Roe, Capt. and Miss Hale and Mr. George Van Cleve, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. L. Cooke, wife of Capt. Cooke, of the 3d Inf., has returned to Snelling and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Coffey.

Capt. Gerlach has moved from the old post into the upper garrison.

At the lecture on Monday last Capt. Gerlach read an interesting paper on "Anarchy."

The Friday concert was as usual largely attended by the St. Paul people. The guests were Misses De Coster, Wilson, Kaiman, McCloud, Clark, Brown, Day; Messrs. Wilson, Price, Dunn, Wright, Dairymple.

There will soon be a schedule of punishments for offenders against Navy discipline. The board, consisting of Capt. John A. Howell, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, M. C., as members, and 1st Lieut. Cyrus Radford, M. C., as recorder, met at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday last and began the consideration of a schedule for submission to the Secretary. It is expected that the board will not conclude its labors for some weeks. It is convened under an act of Congress passed during the last session, providing that whenever the punishment on conviction of an offense is left to the discretion of the court martial, the punishment therefor, in time of peace, shall not be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe.

The growth of the Navy is well shown in an order issued on Thursday last by Secretary Herbert, certifying certain naval reservations to the Secretary of the Interior. These reservations were secured years ago for the timber which grew upon them, from which men-of-war were to be constructed. This was a precautionary measure on the part of the government, as it was feared that an attempt would be made to corner the live oak of the country and the Navy would have to pay an exorbitant price for its timber for ships. Metal, however, displaced wood, and the reservations were of no value to the United States. Representations to this effect were made to Congress by the Secretary; a law was passed permitting the certification of the reservations by the Navy Department to the Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary Herbert has taken advantage of this permission. As a result of this law reservations in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will be thrown open to settlement.

An Irishman having enlisted in a cavalry regiment at the Curragh Camp was undergoing all the horrors of learning to ride, when his horse threw him over his head. According to custom, the Sergeant who was superintending the riding lesson called out: "Pat Murphy, did you receive orders to dismount?" "I did, sir," said Pat. "Where from?" bawled the Sergeant. "From hindquarters, sir," was Pat's grinning reply.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD IN SERVICE.

A very interesting account of the rebellion in Hawaii is furnished by the editor of the Hawaiian "Star" in a pamphlet, a few copies of which have reached this country. The description of the hostilities is particularly interesting to military men as the rebellion was the first occasion when the National Guard of Hawaii was called into active service.

The National Guard of Hawaii consists of the 1st Regt., six companies and a company of sharpshooters, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher. His staff are as follows: Post Adjutant, Capt. J. W. Pratt; Surgeon, Capt. J. B. Cooper; Ord. Officer, Capt. A. Gartenburg; Quartermaster, Capt. W. G. Ashley. There is also a N. U. Staff of three and three volunteer aides.

The line officers are as follows: Co. A—Captain, P. Smith; 1st Lieutenant, J. Emeleuth; 2d Lieutenant, F. Bowdall.

Co. B—Captain, T. E. Wall; 1st Lieutenant, L. Kenaki; 2d Lieutenant, E. O. White. Co. C—Captain, J. M. Camara;

1st Lieutenant, M. Costa; 2d Lieutenant, J. Gonsalves.

Co. D—Captain, W. C. Wilder; 1st Lieutenant, J. W. Jones;

2d Lieutenant, J. L. Torbert. Co. E—Captain, J. Good, Jr.; 1st Lieutenant, A. Coyne; 2d Lieutenant, G. W. King.

Co. F—Captain, C. W. Ziegler; 1st Lieutenant, H. Ludwig;

2d Lieutenant, I. A. Burgett. Sharpshooters—J. Kidwell,

F. S. Dodge, W. E. Wall. Each company has five sergeants, eight corporals and about 60 men. Cos. B and D and the sharpshooters are composed almost entirely of men of American or English descent; Co. C of Portuguese, and the other companies of men of various nationalities, American, Portuguese and German names predominating. Upon the whole there are fewer foreign-sounding names upon the rolls than upon the rolls of companies in our Army and the N. G. of the North and East in this country, and, except in C, the officers and N. G. bear American names.

During the rebellion there was also in service a Citizens' Guard of 16 "squads," under command of Capt. McStockier and Lieuts. Castle, Ripley and Wood. "Squad" was in this case a misnomer, there being in each squad from 40 to 60 men a sergeant and two corporals. On Jan. 6 the royalist conspiracy was discovered and the National Guard and Citizens' Guard were called out and sent to their stations in much the same manner in which the N. G. is here assembled for riot duty. No alarm was sounded, but the telephones and messengers were used to summon the Guardsmen, who responded almost to a man. Lieut. King, of Co. E, was sent with 16 men to Bertelmann's house, which was garrisoned by rebels, and where there had been sharp firing and Charles Carter had been killed. He captured the house with a rush and removed Mr. Carter.

On Jan. 7 the rebels attacked the Bertelmann house, and Lieut. King was reinforced by Lieut. Coyne, of E, and 25 men. Diamond Head, where the rebels were, was attacked and they were dispersed. Co. F was sent to Paoilo, the rebel stronghold. At Morilili, in company with a detail of the Citizens' Guard and six sharpshooters, they engaged the enemy's fort. After considerable skirmish firing, and after shellings the fort, Lieut. Ludwig, of F, and 10 men made a flank movement and came up behind the rebels, who, being surrounded, surrendered. The conduct of the volunteers throughout the engagement is said to have been exemplary, all the men displaying the greatest bravery and determination.

Until Friday, Jan. 11, the companies of the 1st Regt. were out in the country skirmishing at Manoa Valley, Makiki Valley, Nuuanu Valley and elsewhere; intercepting rebels, capturing arms and ammunition, and chasing Wilcox and Nowlein, the rebel leaders. Nowlein and others were captured Jan. 14 at noon, and later in the day Wilcox was captured. This practically ended the rebellion, and on the 15th and 16th the troops began returning home. They were received with great enthusiasm, and were dismissed to their homes. The moral effect of the readiness and enthusiasm of the Hawaiian volunteers was very great, and was of almost as much importance to the nation as the famous marches of the 7th and other regiments down Broadway in '61. Their victories have established the little republic on a firm basis, and few volunteer regiments will have the place in history which they have attained.

A considerable part of the success attending the suppression of the rebellion was due to Adj. Gen. John H. Soper and Staff Maj. Geo. C. Potter, who directed the movements of the troops, and Capt. W. W. Hall, the Quarter-master.

The National Guard uses the U. S. Drill Regulations, and its practice conforms closely to that of the U. S. Army.

## PRACTICE-MARCH—NEW YORK GUARD.

In connection with the practice march proposed by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, it can be said for the benefit of those Guardsmen who fear a march of eight miles a day may cause them to collapse, that it is not the intention to compel a daily march of eight miles, but this distance was merely suggested as one best likely to give opportunity for the training necessary.

The number of miles per day would be left discretionary with the C. O. of the force. It is not intended in any sense that troops should be sent out to see how many miles they can march per day, but to give them some instruction of a practical nature, which they can only learn on a march. For this purpose short marches will do just as well as long ones, and in this the error made in Buffalo and repeated to some extent in Brooklyn of overuse of men can be taken advantage of.

A knowledge of how to control a stretch of country by outposts, and from them by pickets, and from the pickets by sentinels or cossack posts, can only be gained by field service.

The quartermaster here would be compelled to show his fitness or unfitness for his office by being compelled to look after the transportation, and likewise commanders in looking after rations and issues. Company commanders would have to display their judgment in looking after their companies, and the men would in turn learn to care for themselves.

There is no question as to the value of the march-out, and thus far not a single argument worth considering has been brought against it. Some of the troops up the State, we learn, as well as Squadron A and the batteries of the 1st and 2d Brigades, are heartily in favor of it.

The opposition to the plan seems to be confined largely to some of the infantry organizations in N. Y. City, whose members have been more or less under the impression that they would be required to perform the march-out in addition to going to camp. This is not so, however, as troops who might be sent on the march would not be ordered to camp.

## PAPER SOLDIERS WON'T MARCH.

By a Private in the Seventh.

In these days of dress parades and reviews the National Guardsman seems at his best; pretty women in the balconies, plenty of gold and shining steel, epaulets and patent leather, lots of cheering at "four right about" and the soldier boy is in his element! But, oh, how different when you speak to him of a march through the Empire State as proposed by our Hon. Adjutant General, where each man will have to cook his own rations, and do his own washing, and drill in dusty fields where no crowds of papas and mammas and other fellows' sisters will be looking on! His frowning face grows long and weary, and he thinks the General's plans are really a little too much like work. "Of course, business, you know," he will say, "would never be neglected whole week or fortnight; this would never do, especially not after the tedious Brooklyn campaign of last January." But if the same soldier was invited to attend some lawn party in full uniform out in California, he probably would bid you farewell for a month and leave the cares of business to his father-in-law. In short, some of our citizen soldiers appear to understand very little about true military. They are all for show and display and brass bands, and actually abhor the very idea of the glorious camp-fire, the blessed sleep under the starlight, with dreams of sweethearts at home, disturbed

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only by the occasional song of the whip-poor-will, or the distant call of the sentry, "Who's there?" It was not in Bonaparte's time that a soldier even as much as questioned in his own mind his general's plans, nor was it in George Washington's days that the boys in blue were afraid of a little hardship. To them eight miles per day would have seemed little more than a huit; but 18 continuous miles at a promenade concert are more to the taste of too many soldiers of nowadays.

TEGAIP.

## 7th N. Y.—COL. APPLETON.

It is extremely doubtful if the 7th Regt. ever presented a finer or more soldierly appearance than it did on the occasion of their review by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on Wednesday evening, March 13. The regiment paraded 10 commands of 32 files, divided into two battalions, commanded by Maj. Kipp and Abrams, respectively. The battalion formations were prompt, and made with that snap and precision that characterized the 7th. The regimental formation in line of masses was equally as good. During the review which immediately followed the formation, the men stood like so many statues. The battalions then changed direction by left flank, which was admirably executed. The review in passage was all that could be desired; the alignments faultless; the salutes properly and promptly rendered. The parade was in line and taken by Col. Appleton; the formation was excellently made, and the manual of arms was executed with that machine-like regularity that is rarely, if ever, seen outside of the 7th Regt. Throughout the entire ceremony the men were steady in the ranks, and each individual member seemed to realize that the success of the affair depended on him. In the presentation of marksmen's badges, after all the different classes had been called out, not a man remained in the ranks. Among the lists of experts, sharpshooters and marksmen are the names of Maj. J. C. Abrams, Capt. G. W. Rand, Lieut. J. B. Holland and Private F. C. McLevee (now Inspector General), who have qualified for 20 consecutive years. The rifle team was called to the front and publicly thanked by the Colonel. Co. F. Capt. Rand, was also called to the front and presented with the State prize for the highest Figure of Merit in the 1st Brigade. The experts for 1894 are as follows: Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F; Corp. A. Steves, Co. F; 1st Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Co. G; Ord. Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S.; Sergt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A; Sergt. J. Fox, Jr., Co. I; Corp. T. J. Conroy, Co. A; Corp. H. Coburn, Jr., Co. C; Corp. E. C. Robinson, Co. C; Corp. J. Millman, Co. E; Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr., Co. E; Lance Corp. W. Bloomfield, Co. H; Private J. W. Halstead, Co. C; Private W. N. Barber, Co. C; Private R. S. Spiegel, Co. E; Private H. E. Cran, Co. G; Lance Corp. B. Kipp, Co. D; Private E. P. Fowler, Co. B. During the regiment's tour of duty in Brooklyn in connection with the trolley strike, Corp. John D. Crouch, of Co. B, was acting commissary sergeant, and he performed the arduous duties of that position so faithfully and conscientiously that as a reward for so doing Col. Appleton, in orders announced at the regimental parade, promoted him commissary sergeant, vice J. Weston Meyers, commissioned commissary. A short drill in the evolutions of a regiment followed the review and parade, and the various movements were executed in a manner that could not be excelled. The dressings were prompt, the alignments perfect and, in fact, nothing occurred that could call for adverse criticism.

There will be a review of the regiment by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., on April 2 in the armory. The Governor of New Jersey and staff and the Essex Troop are among the guests who have accepted invitations to be present. The members of Co. B mourn the loss of 1st Sergt. C. M. Baker, who died on March 18, of pneumonia and the grippe. He had just completed 20 years' service, and was a highly esteemed member of the command.

## 12th N. Y.—COL. DOWD.

The 2d Battalion, Cos. A, B and K, drilled on Monday evening, March 18, 1895. The battalion was equalized into four commands of 16 files, and turned over to Capt. Smith in very good shape. While in general the movements were well executed, yet there is considerable room for improvement, particularly on the part of some of the officers. In executing right front into line from column of fours, the second company changed direction half right, and moved nearly to its place in line before the captain gave the command, right front into line, and none of the companies moved to a point twice company distance from the line before changing direction toward their point of rest, but marched nearly up to the line before giving the command, right front into line, double time, and the rear fours, when obliging to their place in line, paid no regard to cadence, but broke into an undignified run. When the movement was repeated it was even worse, for while the second company changed direction by the command, column right, the rest of the companies did the same, instead of changing direction, column half right. Maj. Leonard then took command, relieving Capt. Smith, who returned to his company. Close column on first company was very well executed; also deploy column. The march in line, both in battalion and in column of companies was very good; the alignments very well kept. On right and on left into line from column of fours was very good; column of companies break from the right to march to the left, also very good. The fronts into line faced to the rear were not so good, the companies marched too far beyond the line before halting and wheeling about by fours. Right of companies rear into column, the first time it was executed, was decidedly poor, some of the companies marching too far to the rear before wheeling the fours into line. The second time it was an improvement, but far from perfect. The turnings were very good, also the manual of arms, which was very good indeed. The men presented a very neat appearance, but were not as steady in the ranks as they might have been; but there is no doubt as the drills progress the improvement will be marked.

The third competition for the Riker trophy in the 12th Regt. was concluded in the armory rifle range late on March 13, and was finally won by the team representing the Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff, by 3 points. The following are the scores of the winners in detail, with the aggregate scores of the other teams:

Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Maj. Lambert .....	22	24	46
Sergt. Dolan .....	22	23	45
Sergt. Corrie .....	22	22	44
Sergt. Downs .....	21	22	43
Adj. Clark .....	18	23	41
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Co. C .....	105	114	219
Co. B .....	105	110	215
Co. E .....	100	114	214
Co. K .....	99	110	209
Co. I .....	97	108	205
Co. C. Jr. ....	94	109	203
Co. D .....	98	101	199
Co. B. Jr. ....	94	99	193
Co. H .....	82	98	180
Co. K. Jr. ....	73	84	157
Co. G .....	72	81	153
	81	98	179

## 23d N. Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

It was truly a magnificent spectacle that greeted the eyes of the throng of visitors at the 23d Regt. armory on Saturday evening, March 16, 1895, it being the review of the regiment by Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N. Y., and the presentation of long service medals. The regiment presented a fine appearance in their gray full dress uniforms, and paraded the usual two battalions, each of five commands of 24 files, and commanded by Maj. Fredk. L. Holmes and David K. Case, respectively. The battalions were turned over to their commanders by the battalion adjutants in splendid form; the regimental formation was in line, and was very well executed. During the review in line which followed the men were exceptionally steady in the ranks; the review in passage was also very good, although considerable manoeuvring was done to get in

position to pass in review. The Colonel broke into column of companies and faced the first battalion about, and then caused the two battalions to close en masse, after which the first battalion was again faced about, which brought the regiment in column of masses. It seems a much quicker way would have been to have faced the first battalion about and then each battalion to have formed close column on its first company, and again faced the first battalion about, which would have brought them into line of masses instead of column of masses, and then changed direction by the left flank, and then moved off either by taking full distance or column of fours. The companies, however, passed the reviewing officer in splendid shape. For some reason after passing in review the companies marched to their respective parades instead of reforming line and saluting the reviewing officer. The formation for regimental parade was well executed. In the sound-off the retreat was omitted, which robbed the parade of one of its interesting features. The execution of the manual when Col. Smith took command was well rendered. Before parade was dismissed the recipients of the long service medals were called to the front and the presentation speech made by Gen. McLeer, although the medals had previously been distributed. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, and before dismissing the men, an officer gave the command, "Close order, march." He evidently forgot himself for the moment.

## 2d BATTERY N. Y.—CAPT. WILSON.

The 2d Battery N. Y. will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of March 28 by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade. Following the review long service medals will be presented as follows: Capt. David Wilson, 25 years; Lieut. G. E. Pasco and Artificer G. H. Bennett, 15 years; Lieuts. W. L. Flanagan, L. F. Sherry and Q. M. Sergt. George R. Kelly, 10 years. A championship badge will be presented to Trumpeter George H. Allen for marksmanship. There will be a battery drill under the command of Capt. Wilson, a sabre drill under command of Lieut. Sherry, and the Gatling gun drill under Lieut. Flanagan. Reception will follow the military exercises. Prominent officers of the Army and Navy have been invited, and the occasion promises to be one of exceptional interest. Recruiting in the battery has been very brisk since the Brooklyn campaign, some ten recruits having been added to the membership, and seven have been rejected. The drills are at present by battery and will be continued during this month. It is not improbable that the battery may go on a practice march the coming summer.

## CALIFORNIA.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., delivered a lecture on "Military Training and Patriotism," to the cadets of Co. K, 1st Inf., N. G. C., at the Boys' High School in San Francisco, Cal., March 9. The Pacific "Militant," referring to the lecture, says: "Col. Lee dwelt at some length on the necessity of installing the love of country into the hearts of its citizens at the earliest opportunity, and pointed out how this was accomplished in England and Germany. He was not an advocate of war, but he insisted that peace at the sacrifice of national humiliation was detestable, not to be endured. The preservation of peace and safety and existence depended upon the standing army. This army was the nucleus around which could be gathered the millions of men to resist the enemies without or the foes within. The greatest auxiliary of this standing army was the National Guard, and he congratulated the young men upon being members of that body."

## GEORGIA.

The 5th Regt. Infantry, with headquarters, four companies, machine gun platoon, Signal Corps and band at Atlanta, is just now in the throes of a desperate struggle for an armory. If an armory is secured it is proposed, and with fair chances of success, to organize five more companies and thus have a full regiment of infantry in Atlanta. Having always occupied separate quarters, some of the companies seem to fear that their "rights" will be interfered with. The whole trouble lies in the fact that a good many of the men, and some of the officers, still insist on regarding the company as the unit of organization and administration, and to the progress and success of their own company is as far as their ambition seems to go. This is the fault of the company commanders, who fail to properly instruct their men, both at the time of enlistment and afterwards, as to the real purpose and nature of the service. It is too often that a man enlists in such and such a company, and not in the service of the State of Georgia. This article does not mean to say that men should not take an interest in the welfare of their own company; indeed, they should take a most active interest and should labor most earnestly in every way to promote their own company, but, at the same time, companies should ever be ready to lay aside their own convenience and individual ambitions when these aspirations lie in opposition to their duty and the efficiency of the service, even as an officer or man must lay aside his own convenience and personal ambitions when they stand in the path of duty. Before the act of 1883, reorganizing the entire force and assigning all companies of infantry and cavalry to one of the seven regiments or two battalions, all company commanders, except in the 1st Battalion Infantry, made their returns direct to the A. G. O., and now that all communications go through the regular channels, and must be approved by regimental or separate battalion commanders, some of the captains seem to think this an unnecessary interference on the part of the colonels, one of the captains of the 2d Regt. going so far as to write his colonel, "He was tired of so much red tape." For this he is soundly rated by the Inspector General in his annual report, who says, "an officer may be relieved of such fatigue by resigning"; the service would be benefited by such a loss. In the matter of making their quarterly returns and other necessary official correspondence, the captains of the 5th Regt., except in possibly two cases, are prompt, but the old spirit of separate action by each company bobs up serenely in the matter of this regimental armory. One or two of the company commanders seem to have a kind of vague fear or confused notion that they will not be permitted to command their own companies, but seem to fear the "field and staff" will take command for them. Of course when a company commander feels this way, his men will to a greater or less extent imbibe his feelings and reflect his views. The line officers seem to forget that the field and staff have duties which require just as much time, thought and work as their own, and in this regiment the field and staff, with one exception, are using all their time and exhausting every energy, not only that this regiment may attain a superior state of efficiency, but are endeavoring in every way to arouse the military spirit and pride of the people, on which, in a great measure, the proper sustenance of the Volunteers depends. A building has been offered to the regiment by an enterprising firm of this city. The plans for converting it into an armory provide quarters for the troop of cavalry and battery of artillery located in the city, as well as for a regiment of infantry; it is desired that these two organizations act with the regiment in securing the property, and this they seem inclined to do. If all the organizations in the city will agree to the purchase of the property, or rather, if all will agree to occupy the quarters provided for them in the building, arrangements will be made by which these quarters will not cost the companies a cent of their present income; and, besides being furnished with quarters, each company will have the use of a common drill hall 60 x 185 feet, more than four times as large as any of them now have. Indeed, at present, some of the companies have no drill hall at all, but use the streets in the vicinity of their rooms for drilling. It is also intended to build a rifle range in the basement, a most necessary adjunct to any armory, and one which no company now has. Besides these advantages, the plans provide for headquarters, department and hospital rooms; the building will be heated throughout with steam, will be fitted with elevators, baths, closets, lavatories and other conveniences, and will be lighted with electricity. In return for this all asked is that each company turn over to the Board of Trustees referred to above the annual appropriation of \$300 which the city has just this year made to them; and never having the use of this

money, the companies cannot possibly feel the loss of it. Venable Bros., who own the property and make the proposition, will take bonds for its purchase and will float the bonds themselves, providing that after the second year the regiment create a sinking fund of 5 per cent., and of course pay the interest on the bonds. With the appropriation from the city and what has been practically guaranteed from other sources, the advocates of the scheme are confident that all obligations can be met, if the companies can be induced to agree to this use of the money the city gives them. To a thoughtful man it is useless to say if all the troops in the city can be quartered in one armory, a standard of discipline can be reached and maintained which could never be attained in the present scattered condition of the different companies.

The "Irish Jasper Greens," Co. B, 1st Regt. Inf., Georgia Volunteers, of Savannah, an organization composed entirely of Irishmen, took part in the St. Patrick's Day celebration on Sunday. They assembled at their armory at 9 o'clock A. M. and marched to the Hibernian Hall, and from there escorted the various civic societies to St. Patrick's Church where a military high mass was celebrated. The Jasper Greens is one of Georgia's oldest military organizations. They went to the front in the Mexican war with a hundred young men, and the records show that they did splendid service. They, of course, did service in the late war, passing two companies in the field for the whole war; the present captain, John Flannery, one of our most highly respected citizens, served with the command as an officer and as such has a splendid reputation. The Savannah Companies are working hard towards the establishing of a range to be controlled by them, allowing practice at all ranges from 1,000 yards down. A board composed of the officers are now perfecting organization, and by the commencement of the practice season, May 1, they hope to have the range in working order. The various companies, of course, will have to bear nearly all the expense of fitting up the range, and the operating expenses will be borne by them entirely. Col. W. W. Gordon, 1st Regt. Inf., Georgia Volunteers, has appointed the following on his staff to fill original vacancies: Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Captain, John C. Postell, 1st Sergt. Troop A; Adjutant 1st Squadron, with rank of 1st Lieut. Tenant, W. F. Blod, Sergt., Troop A. Although the State has made little or no appropriation for the military for the next two years, the commands are keeping up the same amount of "esprit de corps," work goes right along and the failure to provide for them has only caused the disbandment of one company, Co. B, 6th Regt. Inf., of Augusta.

## IOWA.

Recent commissions issued in the Iowa National Guard include the following: Brig. Gen. James Rule, 1st Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. B. Humphrey and Maj. Isaac R. Kirk, 4th Regt. The school of instruction for officers, which was held during the months of January and February, proved very interesting. Adj. Gen. Prime announces in recent orders that to entitle officers or enlisted men to continuous service pay as provided in Sec. 21, M. C., they must have been recommissioned or re-enlisted within 90 days from date of discharge. No one shall be re-enlisted who shall not have served faithfully during former enlistment and who shall not have been honorably discharged; and officers who may be recommissioned within 90 days shall take rank from date of original commission. The annual inspections are ordered to be held on such dates as may be designated by each company in subsequent orders. These inspections will be most thorough, with a view to determining the proficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers, the facilities for and manner of caring for State property, and to what degree each company is prepared for active and immediate service.

## LOUISIANA.

Since the military of New Orleans have been on active service along the water front protecting negro workmen from violence, there has been no further disorder or trouble. The protection of the levee above Canal St. was assigned to the 1st Brigade, and the commands were stationed as follows: The 4th and 5th Battalions at the Morris Baths, at the head of Nuns St., and the 3d Battalion, with Bat. B, at the Mansion Salt Works, at the head of Second St. Below Canal St. the Washington Artillery was in control. These three companies armed as infantry and a battery of rapid fire or machine guns, were stationed on the Harrison wharves, at the head of St. Peter St. Ball cartridges were issued to the men of each command, and the police force worked in perfect harmony with the Guardsmen. Gov. Foster estimates that the cost of keeping the militia on the levee is between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per day. There being only \$5,000 appropriated by the State during a whole year for use of the military in actual service, this sum will be exhausted within the next day or two. It will then become necessary for the business men of New Orleans and all others interested in maintaining law and order to subscribe to a fund to continue the vigilance which has been effective temporarily in restoring peace.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of Lieut. Jos. A. Du Four, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 12th Regt., Pennsylvania N. G., for the year 1894 shows that for the seventh successive year the regiment has qualified its entire membership either as sharpshooters or marksmen. The number qualified in 1894 is 113 sharpshooters and 379 marksmen, a total of 492, an increase over 1893 of 51 marksmen, and a net increase of 30 in the regiment. Col. Coryell in regimental orders, speaking of the splendid results attained says: "The continued progress of the 12th Regt. in the branch of the service has been a source of gratification to the colonel commanding, as well as to all the members of the regiment, and the great advancement this year is but a repetition of the glorious work of the past. Every member of the regiment has again qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter."

S. O. No. 5, dated Harrisburg, Pa., March 12, announces the honorable discharge of the following named officers, who have tendered their resignations, and authorizes brigade commanders to order elections to fill the vacancies thereby caused: 1st Lieuts. William H. Sutton and E. W. Newton, and 2d Lieut. Albin M. Robbins.

Co. F, 1st Regt., is making elaborate preparations for its annual Easter reception at the armory on Monday evening April 15.

At the regular session of the Officers' School of the 2d Regt., held on Saturday evening, March 16, a very interesting and instructive paper was read by Col. James Mercier, professor of civil and military engineering at the U. S. M. A. West Point. There were but two absences of officers, one of them on account of sickness. Col. Mercier's opening remarks were of a very complimentary nature on the discipline and general duties performed by this regiment during the Division Encampment at Gettysburg last August. Among other things said of this command was that the condition in which the regiment left the ground occupied by them during the encampment could not have been better; which in itself was a splendid proof of the efficiency of the command in police duty, as well as of the excellence of their sanitary measures. Col. Mercier dwelt on the advantages of reducing the bulk of their baggage, especially recommending the use of smaller cook stoves that could be done up in smaller-sized packages, could be loaded and unloaded from the trains with greater dispatch, thereby saving much valuable time. He also offered some very valuable suggestions relating to the duty of the National Guard when called out for the suppression of riots and disorder, pointing out the necessity of having the utmost confidence exist between the men and their officers. At the conclusion of the paper a general discussion was indulged in by those concerning the points on which Col. Mercier touched, after which a luncheon was served to the officers and their guests, the latter including Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden and Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, of the 1st Brigade.

Regimental Orders, 2d Regt., dated March 5, announced the appointment of 1st Sergt. Harry S. Mattinger, of Co. B, to be Sergeant Major of the 2d Battalion.

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## SEE MASSACRE IN IT.

Conductors, motormen and drivers in the employ of the West End Street Railway, at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, March 15, adopted a formal protest against the legislature giving the company the right to carry United States mail on its cars. The protest said: "We recognize in it a cold-blooded, premeditated pretext to secure the assistance of Federal bayonets to uphold wrong where conciliatory methods are capable of rendering equal justice. We feel that the request of the street railroad corporation is an injurious conspiracy against the public peace, for which alleged accommodation of the people is merely a cloak for projected massacre."

(From the N. Y. "Tribune.")

## TO BORE HOLES IN AN ARMOR PLATE.

Hardening the surface of an armor plate, to resist an enemy's projectiles, is all right enough in its way, but in order to attach such a plate to a vessel it is necessary to bore some holes in it for bolts, which is not an easy process at all. Various plans have been tried for softening a spot on a Harveyized plate in order to make the latter penetrable by a drill. One of the expedients thus employed is the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. But no method was found entirely satisfactory until a well-known corporation which has employed the electric current for welding applied the same means to an armor plate. In a recent issue of "The Electrical Engineer" Elihu Thomson tells how it was done. Two electrodes, or terminals, of a dynamo current were brought in contact with the surface of the plate, a certain distance apart. The intervening portion of the armor completed the circuit, but afforded enough resistance to become heated locally to an annealing temperature. The electrodes were blocks of copper kept cool by water

circulating in or around them. These were clamped firmly to the steel. In order to prevent too rapid cooling, after the right temperature was attained, by the escape of the heat into the deeper portions of the plate, the current was very slowly diminished. The plan has been tried on the barrel plates of the Massachusetts, at the Cramp's shipyard, and the result leads Mr. Thomson to conclude that "the apparatus and process will soon become one of the necessary features of a modern establishment for the construction of armored vessels." The details of the method were worked out by Hermann Lemp, and are covered by a patent.

(From the Japan "Mail.")

## HIS STORY OUTDOES MUNCHAUSSEN.

While storming the first line of forts at Port Arthur, a soldier belonging to the 24th Regt. raised his rifle to fire at an unusually conspicuous Chinaman. Just as he was about to fire a bullet from the enemy's side came whizzing on, and, marvelous to relate, entered the barrel of his own gun as smoothly and neatly as if the muzzles had been placed mouth to mouth. Of course there was an explosion, and the soldier's piece was shattered to the stock, but without his receiving any injuries whatever. A fractional variation to the right or left would have caused the hostile bullet to enter his head or face, so that his escape was nothing short of miraculous. It is probably the first instance of the kind on record since Baron Munchausen's day.

The story is not an improbable one, judging from similar experiences in the past.

The War Department will have nearly \$3,000 to pay the owners of the buildings formerly used by the chief signal officer of the Army. Structures were erected on

the roof, wires were inserted in the building, and there was more or less dilapidation of the property after the long period of occupation by the signal officer and his clerks. The owners of the buildings have secured an appropriation for injuries sustained by the property, and Secretary Lamont will reimburse the successful claimants.

The French War Office authorities are carrying on a novel experiment in the feeding of cavalry horses, number of the latter being fed on compressed forage made up in the form of bricks.

In 1894, as compared with 1893, the British Army was increased by the addition of the following officers: Field Marshals, 1; Generals, 2; Lieutenant Generals, 1; Colonels, 34; Lieutenant Colonels, 4; Majors, 14; Captains, 41.

The prize of £1,000 which the Government of India offered for the best transport cart has not yet been awarded. In response to the invitation of the Government a very large number of vehicles of all descriptions were sent out, some of them being of most ingenious design.

In consequence of M. Dreyfus' treason in supplying Germany with the secrets of the French plans of mobilization, the Government has just spent more than \$400,000 in changing all the essential features of the schemes for placing troops in case of war.

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**Army and Navy Journal,**  
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Messrs. C. H. Evans & Sons, brewers, of Hudson, N. Y., in a booklet entitled "Why Evans?" give the reasons why the Evans India Pale Ale and Brown Stout should be preferred to imported ale. Besides the high reputation of their firm, which is an excellent guarantee of merit, they say "pure spring water is used in our brewings." They manufacture their own malt from the brightest and soundest barley; they keep on hand a large stock of carefully-selected hops of best growth, domestic and imported; they claim for their product great uniformity; they assert that it is two years in wood, and ripened in their vaults so that a perfect condition and keeping quality is assured. The objectionable features so often found in other malt products, such as false ferment, harmful acidity and ill-smelling and strong chemicals, are conspicuously absent. It is highly recommended for the use of nursing mothers under the directions of a competent physician. Perhaps the best reason for preferring Evans & Sons' ale and stout is that no tax on ocean freights have to be added to the price. The goods are confidently offered to the public upon their merits.

Mr. Wm. G. Leland has taken the Grand Hotel, New York City, which has long been a favorite house with Army and Navy officers and their families. Mr. Leland has made some improvements in the house as to its plumbing and refittings which are designed for the comfort of his patrons. Mr. Foster, who has for so many years welcomed and assigned rooms visitors at the Grand Hotel, is to remain with Mr. Leland where he will continue to smile welcome from behind the marble counter.

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### BIRTHS.

**WILLIAMS.**—At Washington, D. C., March 18, to the wife of Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art., a daughter.

**MILLS.**—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 11, 1895, to the wife of Capt. S. C. Mills, 12th Inf., a daughter.

### DIED.

**SEYBURN.**—At Patterson, Parish of St. Mary, La., March 6, 1895, Isaac D. Seyburn, aged 72 years.

**CLARK.**—At New York City, March 15, 1895, Allen Jay Clark, formerly Acting Asst. Paymr., U. S. N.

**DAY.**—At Fort Canby, Wash., March, 1895, Mrs. Marie A. Day, wife of Capt. Seiden A. Day, 5th Art.

**COOKE.**—At Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1895, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., retired.

**CRITTENDEN.**—At Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1895, Mrs. Katherine Crittenden, widow of Gen. Thomas Leonidas Crittenden, U. S. A.

**BADEAU.**—Suddenly, at the Herbert House, Ridgewood, N. J., March 19, 1895, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Adam Badeau, Captain U. S. A., retired.

**GREY.**—At St. Paul, Minn., March 7, Mr. Frank Grey, Messenger, Headquarters Dept. of Dakota, a veteran soldier of the war 1861-65.

**MCINDOE.**—At Lonaconing, Md., March 2, 1895, in his 74th year, William McIndoe, father of Lieut. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

**PIERCE.**—At Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25, 1895, Mrs. Matilda Gove Pierce, widow of the late Abijah Pierce, and mother of Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf.

**WHITALL.**—Feb. 25, 1895, Catherine E. Whitall, widow of Col. John A. Whitall, Pay Dept., U. S. A., and mother of Capt. Samuel Rucker Whitall, 16th Inf.

**MCDONALD.**—At Carthage, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1895, Mrs. Clara Elizabeth McDonald, wife of Capt. David Newton McDonald, formerly Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cav.

**ALLISON.**—At Allentown, Pa., March 15, 1895, Mary McClelland, wife of the late James W. Allison, and mother of Capt. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept., in the 83d year of her age.

**SHEPARD.**—At Washington, D. C., March 14, 1895, Capt. Leonard G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service.

**STEVENS.**—At Little Rock, Ark., March 5, 1895, Margaret Ruth, infant daughter of Capt. R. R. Stevens, U. S. A., aged 3 weeks and 6 days.

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